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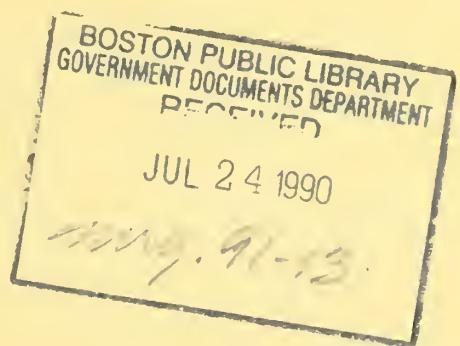
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Jamaica Plain Community Study

1964

**United Community Services
of Metropolitan Boston**

J A M A I C A P L A I N S T U D Y

by

UNITED COMMUNITY SERVICES OF METROPOLITAN BOSTON

Urban Development Department

14 Somerset Street

Boston 8, Massachusetts

May, 1964



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Forward

An incident that dramatically awakened a community to their lack of understanding of their youth served as the immediate catalyst for this community study on Jamaica Plain. Two young boys were stabbed after a dance given by a local church; one of the boys died. The urgency of the situation prompted them to ask what could be done realistically about the problem. The Urban Development Department of the United Community Services was called in to discuss the situation with the Citizens' Committee of Jamaica Plain, and in talking over the problem it became evident that the originally proposed solution of increasing the recreational facilities was inadequate. The thought developed that a deeper analysis of the community and its problems was necessary, with the result that a person was hired through United Community Services to work with the local citizens' groups in gathering data and making an analysis of the community.

In the hope that it will lead to some solutions and action within Jamaica Plain, this data and analysis is being presented as the Jamaica Plain Study. The absence of a solution within the report is intentional. It is proposed that the various levels of organization in the community will grapple with the information gained in the course of the study and develop direct action programs in agreement with the United Community Services staff. It is essential to realize two things: first, that there is no one solution for the whole problem, but that possibly ten or more solutions will be needed; and secondly, that the effectiveness of any solution is dependent upon local groups providing volunteer leadership for both the development of such solutions and their implementation. The purpose of the report, then, is to provide a background of data and analysis of problems in Jamaica Plain which will make it possible to design programs aimed at prevention, elimination, or reduction of those problems.

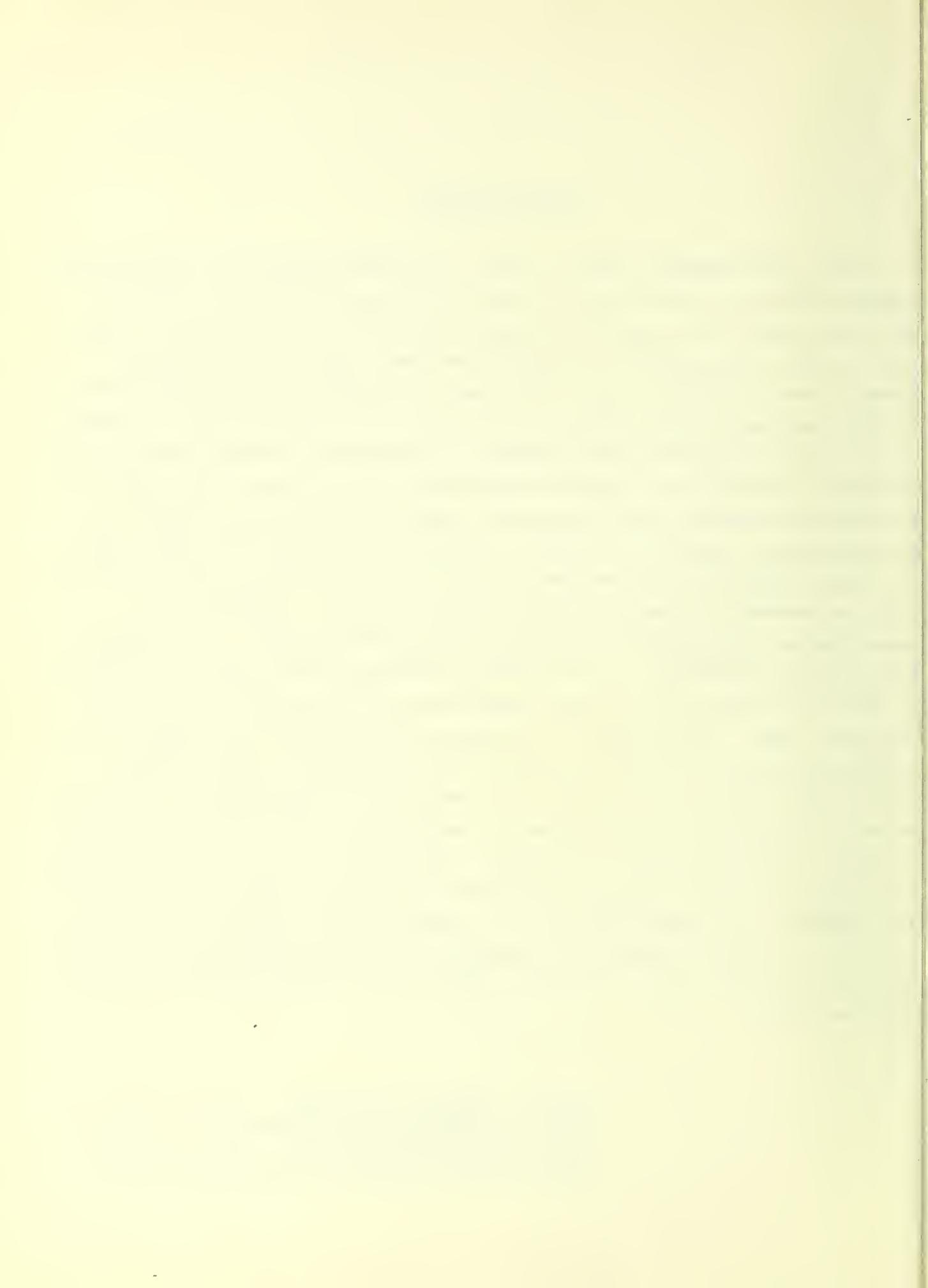
Walter H. Ehlers
Director, Urban Development Department
United Community Services of Metropolitan
Boston



Acknowledgements

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James J. Colarusso, Associate
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Urban Development Department
United Community Services of Metropolitan Boston



J A M A I C A P L A I N S T U D Y

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J A M A I C A P L A I N S T U D Y

History and
Demographic Data

Part I

Prepared by
The Research Department
United Community Services
of
Metropolitan Boston

August 1963



JAMAICA PLAIN - ITS BACKGROUND
AND HISTORY

The Jamaica Plain section of Boston has a unique feeling of a proud and prosperous old New England Town which has seen better days. Although this is true of most portions of the city acquired through annexation, Jamaica Plain still has many areas whose rural qualities and comfortable dwellings have relatively unchanged in almost a century. Originally a part of Roxbury (founded 1630) in 1851 it was set off from that town and became the center of government for the new Town of West Roxbury. For twenty-three years, until 1874 when West Roxbury was annexed to Boston, Jamaica Plain was simply known as a section of that town. Although Jamaica Plain is a specific geographic area, it had no legal status and the name now applies to that area bounded by Roxbury, Dorchester, West Roxbury, and Brookline.

It has always been one of the most picturesque of the outlying districts of the city, noted for its beautiful homes. The earliest settlers called it "Pond Plain," and this afterwards was changed to "Jamaica," probably says a writer, "in compliment to Cromwell in commemoration of his conquest from Spain of the island of Jamaica." When annexed to Boston this was the most rural part of the enlarged city, abounding in charming scenery. It had pleasant roadways and grassy by-paths, spacious country-seats with fruit and flower gardens, and picturesque villas set in well cultivated grounds. It still retains a semi-rural feeling in some areas; but like its neighbors old Roxbury and Dorchester, it grew with great rapidity. Fine old estates were cut up into house lots, by-ways have been transformed into streets and housing of all types and costs were built. For the most part good taste was displayed in most of the new building during the last part of the 19th century. Jamaica Pond, the grounds of the Arnold Arboretum, and Franklin Park and their many natural attractions have long made Jamaica Plain



one of the most pleasant parts of Boston.

In earlier times it was chiefly an agricultural community of gentlemen farmers whose private lands provided fresh produce for the Boston city markets. This tradition was carried on in the larger West Roxbury area until after the beginning of the twentieth century when it began to urbanize.

When it was separated from Roxbury, in 1851, five years after the old town Roxbury became a city, of which change the western section disapproved, it took away about four-fifths of the territory of the new municipality. Efforts for the establishment of an independent town, however, were begun more than a century and a quarter before it was effected, immediately after this section was made the Second or Upper Parish of Roxbury, in 1712.

Its citizens were described as "a small but choice circle of elegant, graceful cultivated people used to wealth, accomplished in the arts of life, of open hearts, and better still, of human instincts."

Here were the country seats of Governors Bernard, Hancock, and Bowdoin. Governor Bernard's mansion was for a time during the early days of the Revolution used as a camp hospital. The sparkling Jamaica Pond was the first water drawn upon for the supply of the town of Boston and pipes of pitch pine logs were employed and the service was by a private corporation which was chartered in 1795. Sections of this ancient aqueduct have come to light during excavations in many parts of the city. The Bussey Institute of Horticulture and veterinary science attached to Harvard University, is on the former estate of Bussey, bequeathed by him to the University in 1842, together with funds in trust for the support of the institution. Being subject to life interests it was not until 1870 that the estate passed into the possession of the University. Then the picturesque main building was erected and the school was opened. Two years after, the Arnold Arboretum was established in accordance with the will of James Arnold, of New Bedford, who left one hundred thousand dollars to the University to establish



here a professorship of tree culture, and to create "an arboretum ultimately to contain all trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants that can grow here in the open air." The entire estate embraces 360 acres, of which 137 comprise the arboretum, and are tastefully laid out with roadways and walks. Of the latter portion, the city of Boston in 1881 acquired 120 acres, and this territory, with about 44 acres, contiguous, is now a part of the great chain of public parks.

Not all the estates, however, which became part of the Park system were donated, offered or acquired without much bitter feelings and ill will especially among those whose land was taken for "Franklin Park" of which a portion is in Jamaica Plain. West Roxbury Park litigations and legislations between 1873-1887 when the 366 acre site was proposed for a public park it was originally thought that the Franklin Fund could be tapped as a source of obtaining the necessary funds to purchase the 27 lots which made up the park site. It was declared that the Ben Franklin Trust could not be used for this purpose but the proposed name of Franklin Park remains today.

The owner of one of the estates gives us an idea of the state of mind and development of Boston at this time in the following excerpt from his correspondence with the City.

"It is not only lovely in its picturesque beauty and natural scenery, but it contains a fine forest and inexhaustible ledges that will sometime prove to be a treasure. If the City of Boston wants these choice lands for a public Park, it ought to be willing to pay handsomely for them, or else let them alone. Precious gems must ask corresponding prices. I ask no favors. The population is not spreading out in a southerly direction, and these attractive sites with all of their facilities of access will soon draw to them the growing population. These Gentlemen, are my reasons for not bonding this elegant estate to the city."

Progress in the form of the Boston & Providence railroad as early as 1826 began the urbanization of Jamaica Plain. Judge John Lowell's estate near the



Roxbury-Jamaica Plain border was bisected by the railroad which not only carried passengers to Providence but also brought the city closer to the West Roxbury estates than their owners desired. Commerce and heavy industry abounded a scant few blocks from the Jamaica Plain-Roxbury border. Nearness to Boston, fresh water from Jamaica Pond, and Stony Brook water power were the bases for lower Roxbury's industrial build-up. Textile mills, printing shops, foundaries, rope walks, lumber and stone yards, as well as breweries, gave birth to a "mill village" before 1850. According to one writer, this affected the Jamaica Plain residents and he noted their reactions as follows:

"The destruction of the old town organization of Roxbury began even before the mass invasion of the area by Bostonians. The dramatic historical event in Roxbury came in 1851 when the wealthy suburbanites of Jamaica Plain separated their part of Roxbury from the old town. It was the wealthy families that began living according to the suburban idea. This idea contradicted the tradition of the township community and, as such, was destructive of any attempts to adapt the township tradition to conditions then developing in modern Roxbury of Boston."

The street railways and steam trains would bring a few years later the "newer" races who would eventually remake this Yankee paradise into a thriving community of middle and upper middle class residents whose local pride would become as strong as its first settlers.

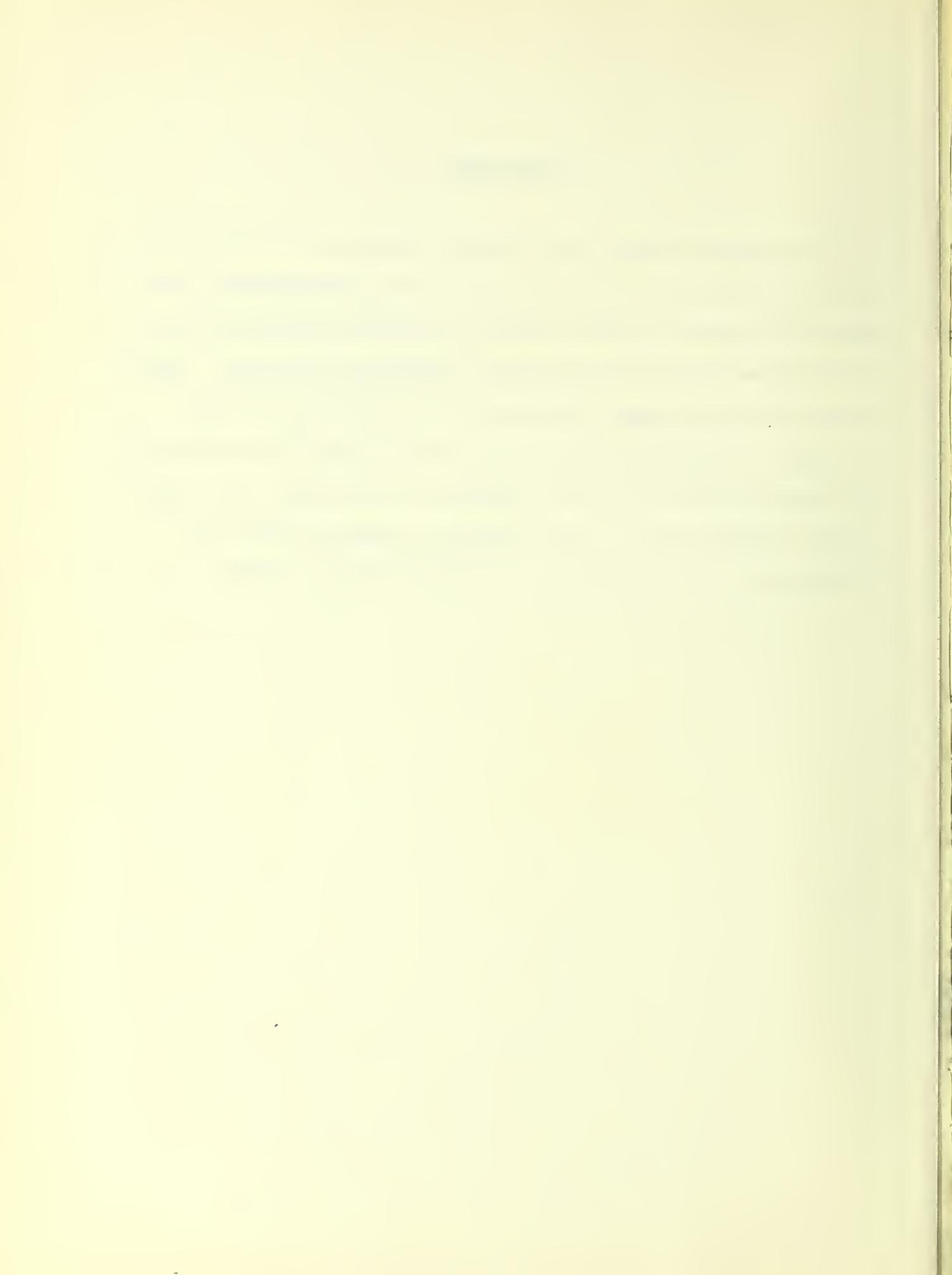
Jamaica Plain seems to have suffered least in physical disfigurement in the area along the Jamaicaway, which faces Brookline across Jamaica Pond. While the summer homes of such important Bostonians as Thomas Hanksyd Perkins and George Parkman, the historian, were still being occupied by them, a number of Irish and German mercantile fortunes and houses were being built. The Haffenreffer estate on the Jamaicaway at the corner of Perkins Street (since demolished) and the Jamaica Plain Manning mansion further along the Jamaicaway are the best examples.



The grade-crossing law, which in the 1890's resulted in a chinese wall type railroad bed, was responsible for much of the blighted area along the railroad right of way. The coup de grace was the building of the Forest Hills Elevated overhead a few years later. In no man's land, between the railroad and the El, Jamaica Plain has suffered the most. Except for some blocks of tenements and three-deckers, it still retains the charm of an old settled New England town.

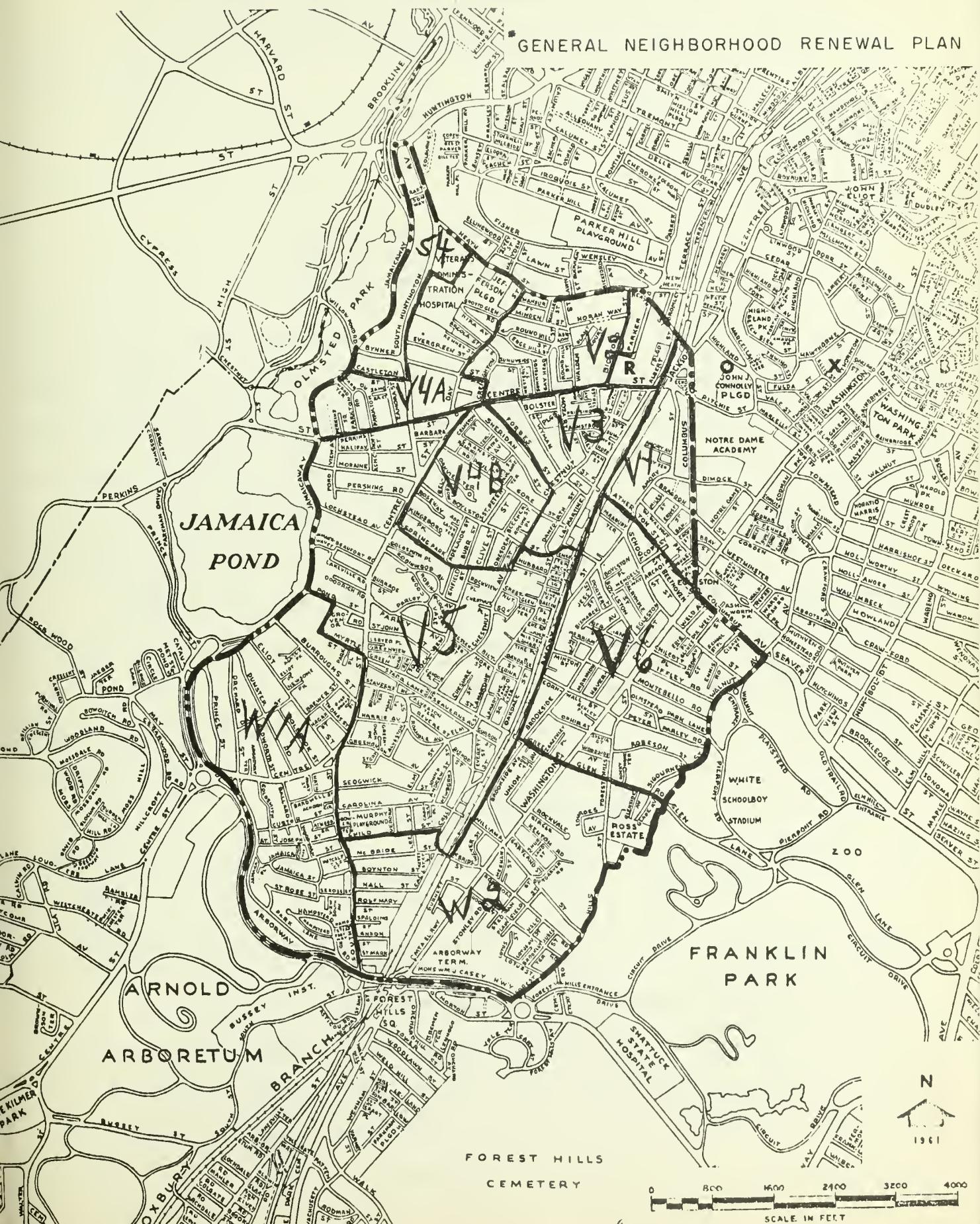
INTRODUCTION

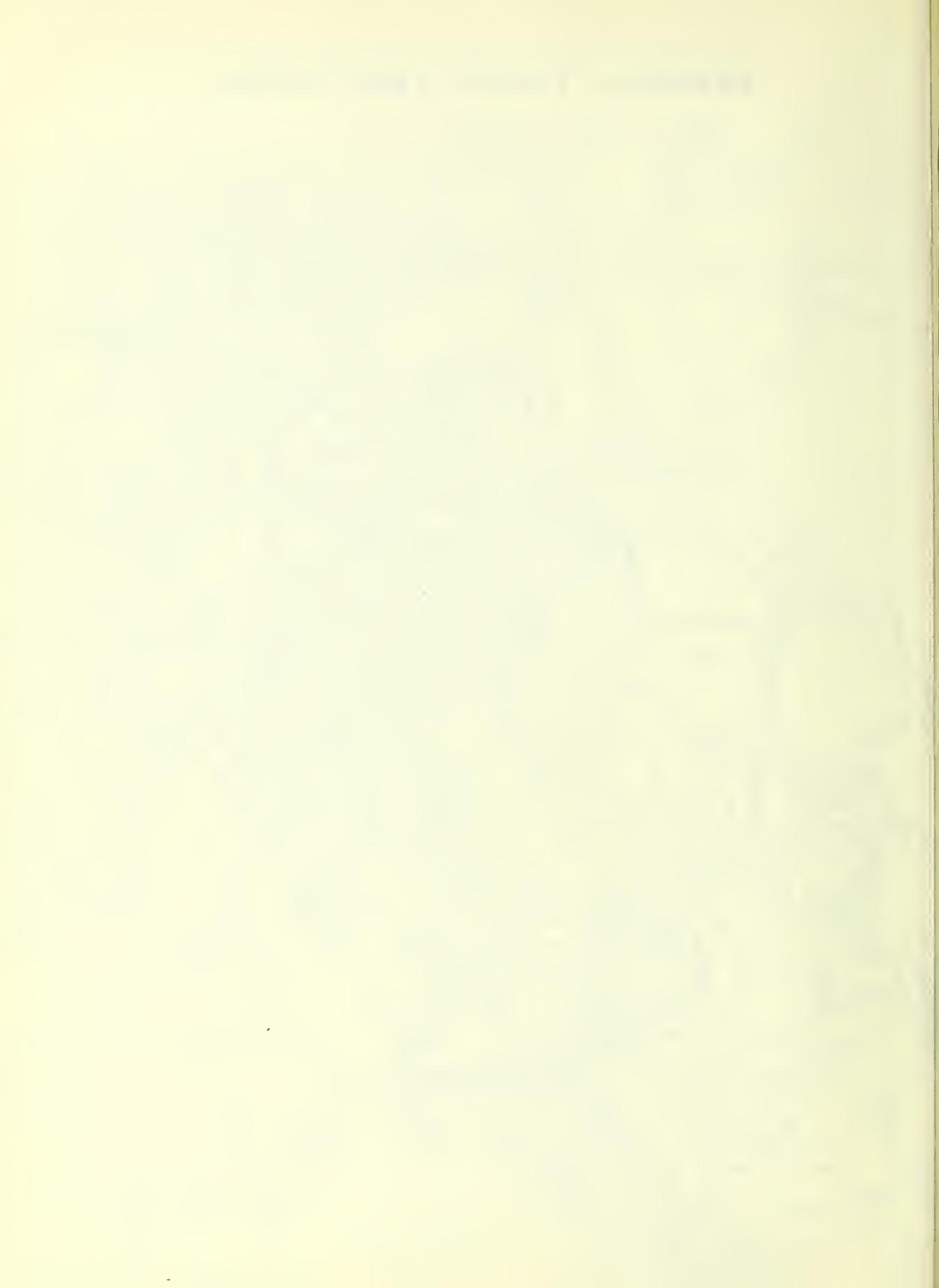
This report on Jamaica Plain includes information on census tracts V1, V2, V3, V4A, V4B, V5, V6, W1A and W2, and has been prepared by the Research Department of United Community Services of Metropolitan Boston at the request of the Urban Development Department on August 5th. These census tracts are, roughly, those which are included in the Jamaica Plain GNRP, with the exclusion of census tract S4 since it was felt that less than half (30%) of the total population of that census tract lived within the GNRP boundary. Thus, this area includes the Health and Welfare area with the addition of the census tracts (V1, and V2).



JAMAICA PLAIN GNRP* AREA

GENERAL NEIGHBORHOOD RENEWAL PLAN





Jamaica Plain-Demographic Data for Urban Development Department

(All data is based on 1960 Census Material and according roughly to GNRP boundaries)

GENERAL POPULATION

Jamaica Plain, according to GNRP boundaries, includes the following

Census tracts in neighborhoods:

Jamaica Plain East:	V6, W2
Jamaica Plain West:	V3, V4B, V5
Jamaica-Arboretum:	V4A, W1A
Heath Street:	V2
Egleston Square:	V1

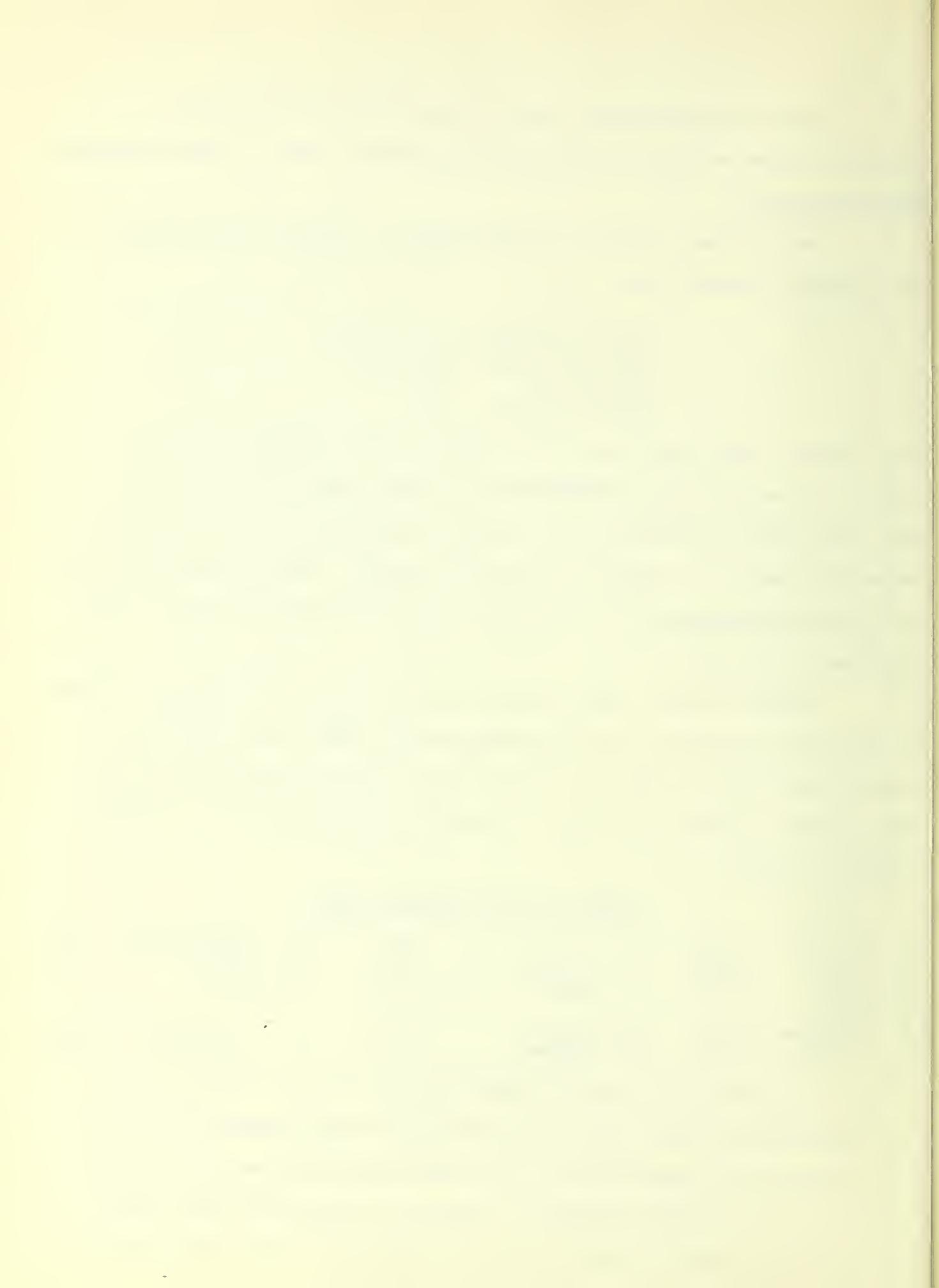
Within these 9 census tracts live 45,348 people or 6.3% of Boston's total population. Two other reports on demographic data have already been written, on South Boston and the South End; thus informative material from them will be presented here from time to time, for comparative purposes. Census Tracts V5 and W1A are the most populated areas, with populations just under 8,000; V4A is the least populated area (2,152).

Jamaica Plain has 1,806 non-whites or 4%, whereas 9% of the City of Boston is non-white. Of this total non-white population in Jamaica Plain 1,603 live in tracts V1, V2, and V6. People of foreign stock, (first and second generation of foreign born) include 21,818 or 48.1% of the total population with the following ranking of groups:

RANKING ORDER OF FOREIGN STOCK

1. Ireland	7,224	6. U.S.S.R.	898	11. Czechoslovakia	50
2. Canada	3,926	7. Poland	398	12. Austria	49
3. Italy	2,186	8. Sweden	250	13. Mexico	9
4. United Kingdom	1,617	9. Norway	103	14. All others and not reported	3,421
5. Germany	1,204	10. Hungary	83		

Over half of the married couples (56.6%) in Jamaica Plain have children under 18 years of age. The 17,542 married individuals comprise 38.7% of the total population of Jamaica Plain. Of the 18,625 persons who were ever married, only 1,471 or 8% are either separated or divorced, a more stable family pattern than that of the South End, whose comparative percentage in this case is 29.8%.



There are only 2,106 "primary individuals" in Jamaica Plain, whereas the South End, which has a similar population has 12,144 primary individuals; this makes an interesting comparison between the two areas. The Census Bureau includes all people who are a head of a household, living alone or with non-relatives only, as primary individuals. This group does not include the 2,046 persons living in group quarters, many of whom are connected with the six parochial schools, the Roman Catholic churches and the personnel of hospitals.

AGE GROUPS

The age groups of the young people in Jamaica Plain for 1960 were broken down as follows:

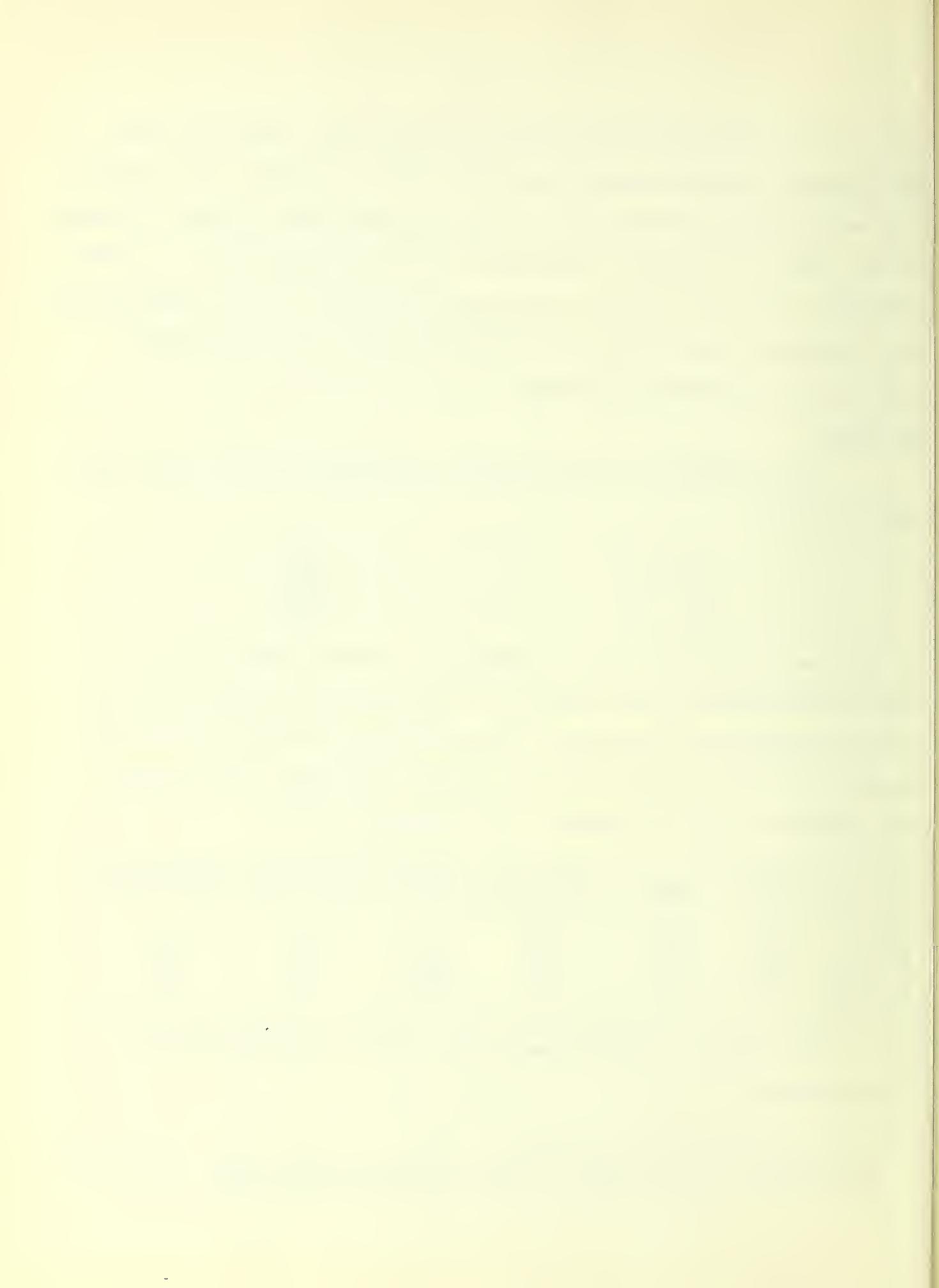
Under 5	4,882
5 - 9	4,010
10 - 14	3,678
15 - 19	3,298
.	.

As is evident, the largest group of young people is under 5 years of age or pre-school and the smallest group is aged 15-19, although the young people are fairly evenly distributed over all groups. The Sargent Report* however, uses these age groups in its 5 and 10 year projections of school age children. The following table shows that a gain is expected in all age groups, by 1970.

	1960	1965	'60-'65	1970	'65-'70	'60-'70
Under 5	4,882	5,453	571			
5 - 9	4,010	4,454	444	4,943	489	933
10 - 14	3,678	3,777	99	4,152	375	474
15 - 19	3,298	3,319	21	3,590	271	292

The other age groups in Jamaica Plain are the following, with the 1950 comparisons:

* Boston Schools - 1962, Cyril G. Sargent, Director of Study Staff, a study undertaken under a contract between the B.R.A. and Harvard University.



<u>AGE GROUPS</u>	<u>NO. PERSONS 1960</u>	<u>NO. PERSONS 1950</u>
20 - 34	5,889	10,910
35 - 59	15,534	14,904
60 - 64	2,336	2,167

The loss of 5,021 persons in the age group 20 - 34, between 1950 and 1960 shows that Jamaica Plain has lost almost half of its young married couples and able-to-be-married persons, although Sargent does not show a projected loss of 10 - 19 year olds in 1965. Further graphs depicting the age groups of Jamaica Plain, past, present, and future, are presented on the following pages.

EDUCATION

The median number of school years completed by persons aged 25 and over is 11.3 (excluding tracts V1 and V2 since a median cannot be computed for them). This median is close to Boston's median for the whole city (11.2), slightly higher than South Boston's median (10.1) and much higher than that of the South End (8.7).

The total school enrollment in Jamaica Plain including tracts V1 and V2 is 9,864, 1,100 of this total being college students. Of the total 8,764 children enrolled in all schools K-12, 5,382 or 61.4% attend public schools and 3,382 or 38.6% attend private (probably parochial) schools. Tract W1A has the highest private school enrollment (894 out of a total of 1,473 K-12 for that tract). This can be explained easily by the St. Thomas Aquinas Grammar School and St. Thomas Aquinas High School. Both are located on St. Joseph Street as well as the Nazareth School on Pond Street; all are in tract W1A.

INCOME

A little more than one half of the Jamaica Plain families (51.5%) earn less than \$6,000, which is a lower proportion than the 53.6% of such families in the city of Boston.....The breakdown follows:

JAMAICA PLAIN

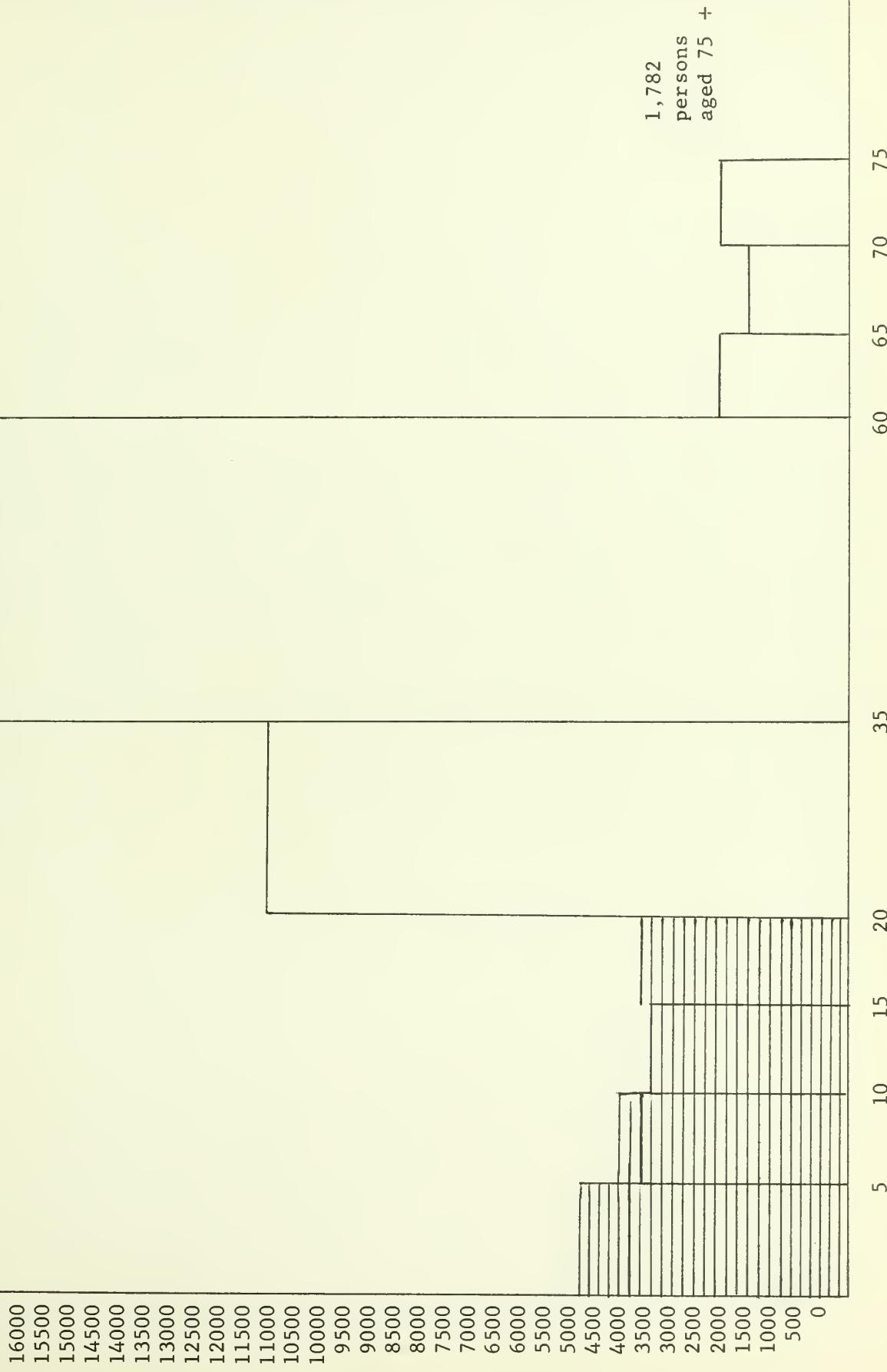
1950

YOUTH POPULATION



-4-

FREQUENCY



AGE



1960

YOUTH POPULATION



FREQUENCY

16000

15500

15000

14500

14000

13500

13000

12500

12000

11500

11000

10500

10000

9500

9000

8500

8000

7500

7000

6500

6000

5500

5000

4500

4000

3500

3000

2500

2000

1500

1000

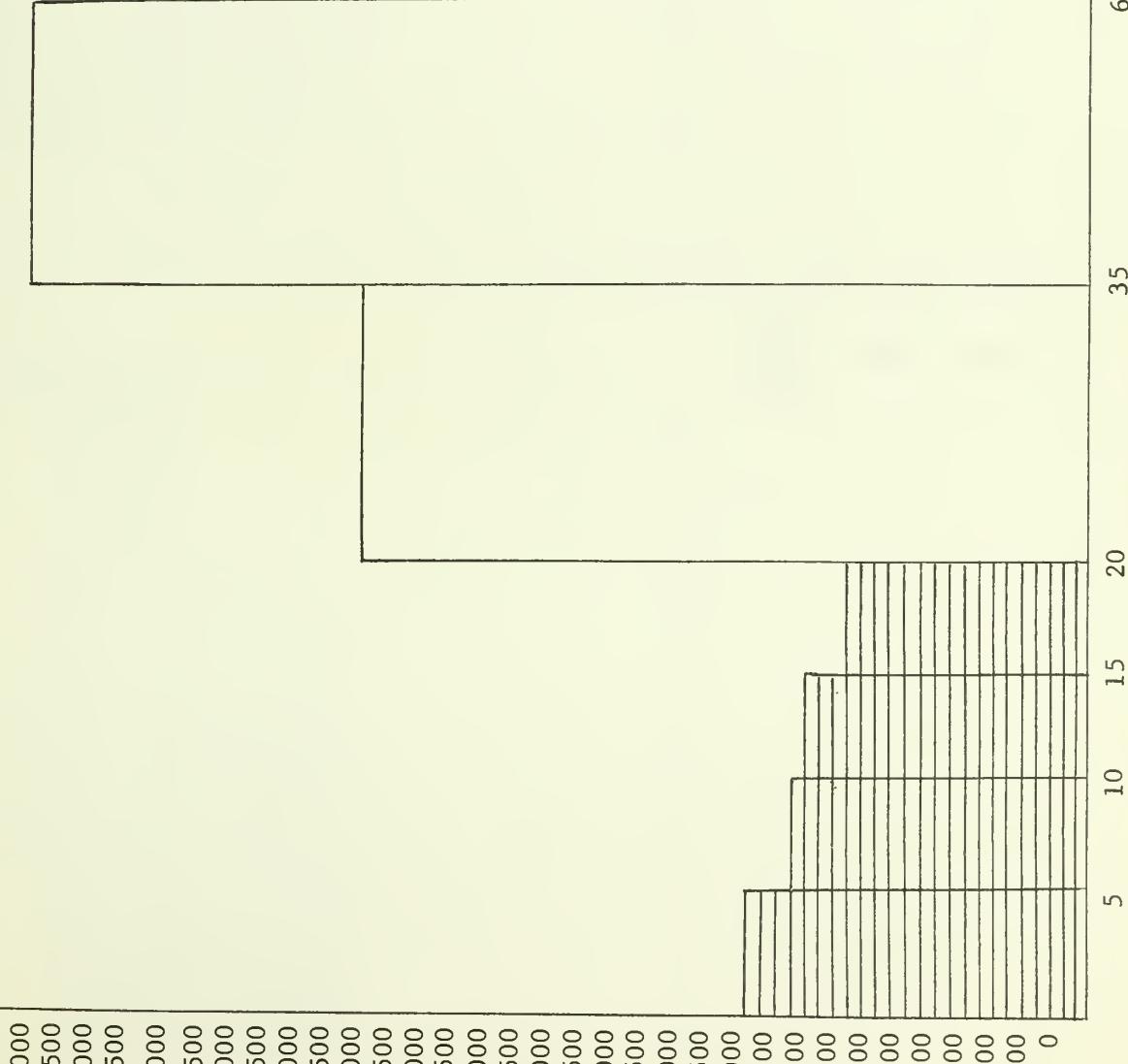
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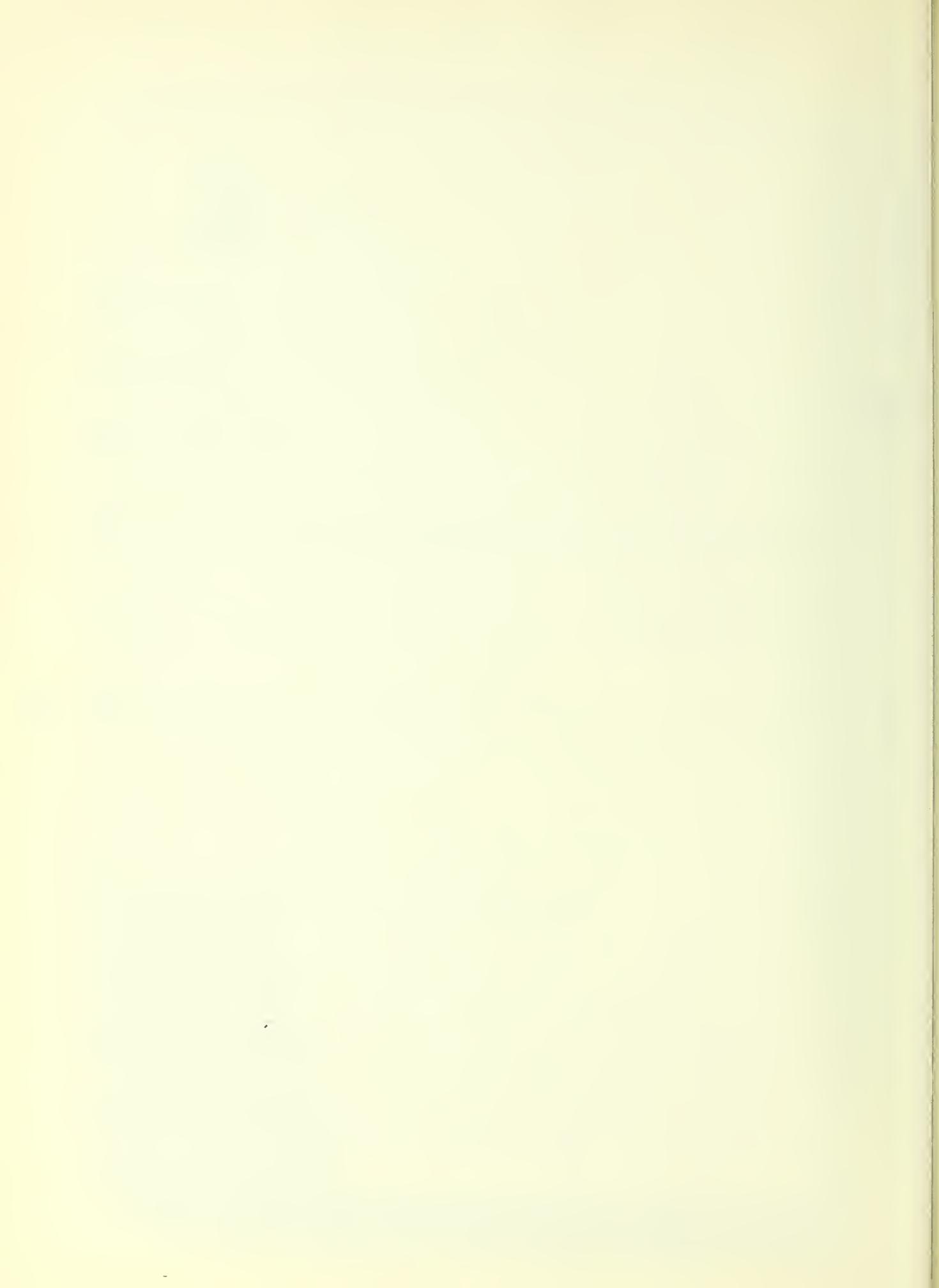
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2,090
persons
aged 75 +

AGE

75
70
65
60
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5





JAMAICA PLAIN

1965

Projected Frequency



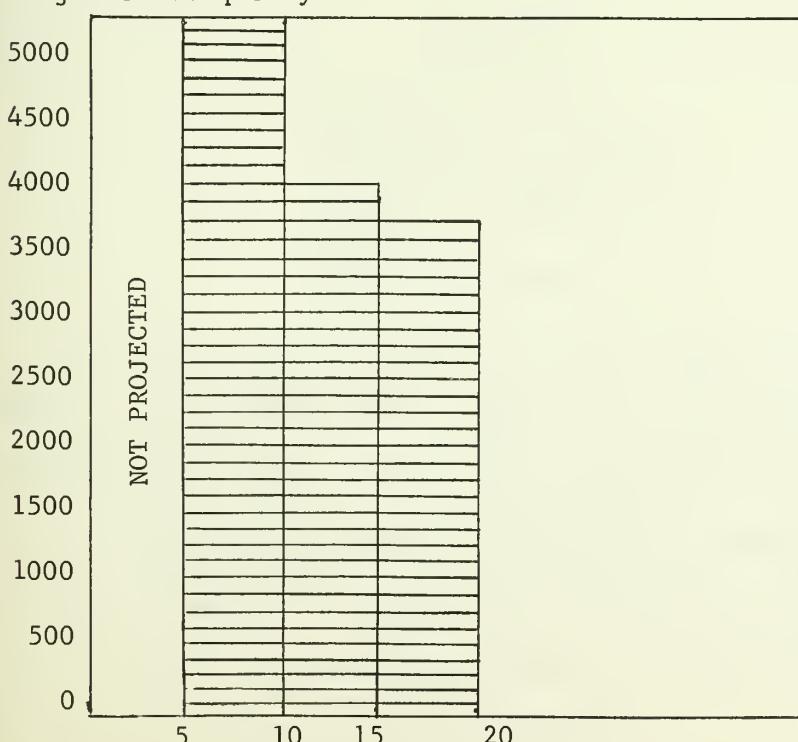
Youth Population

1970

Projected Frequency



Youth Population





1960

	<u>JAMAICA PLAIN</u>	<u>BOSTON CITY</u>
Under \$3,000	15.0%	16.6%
\$3 - 5,999	36.5%	37.0%
\$6 - 9,999	32.3%	32.6%
\$10,000 and over	16.2%	13.6%
Total families	11,276	164,215

In 1950, 66.3% of the families in Jamaica Plain were earning less than \$5,000, which is lower than the 72.9% of families in Boston City who were earning less than \$5,000 at that time.

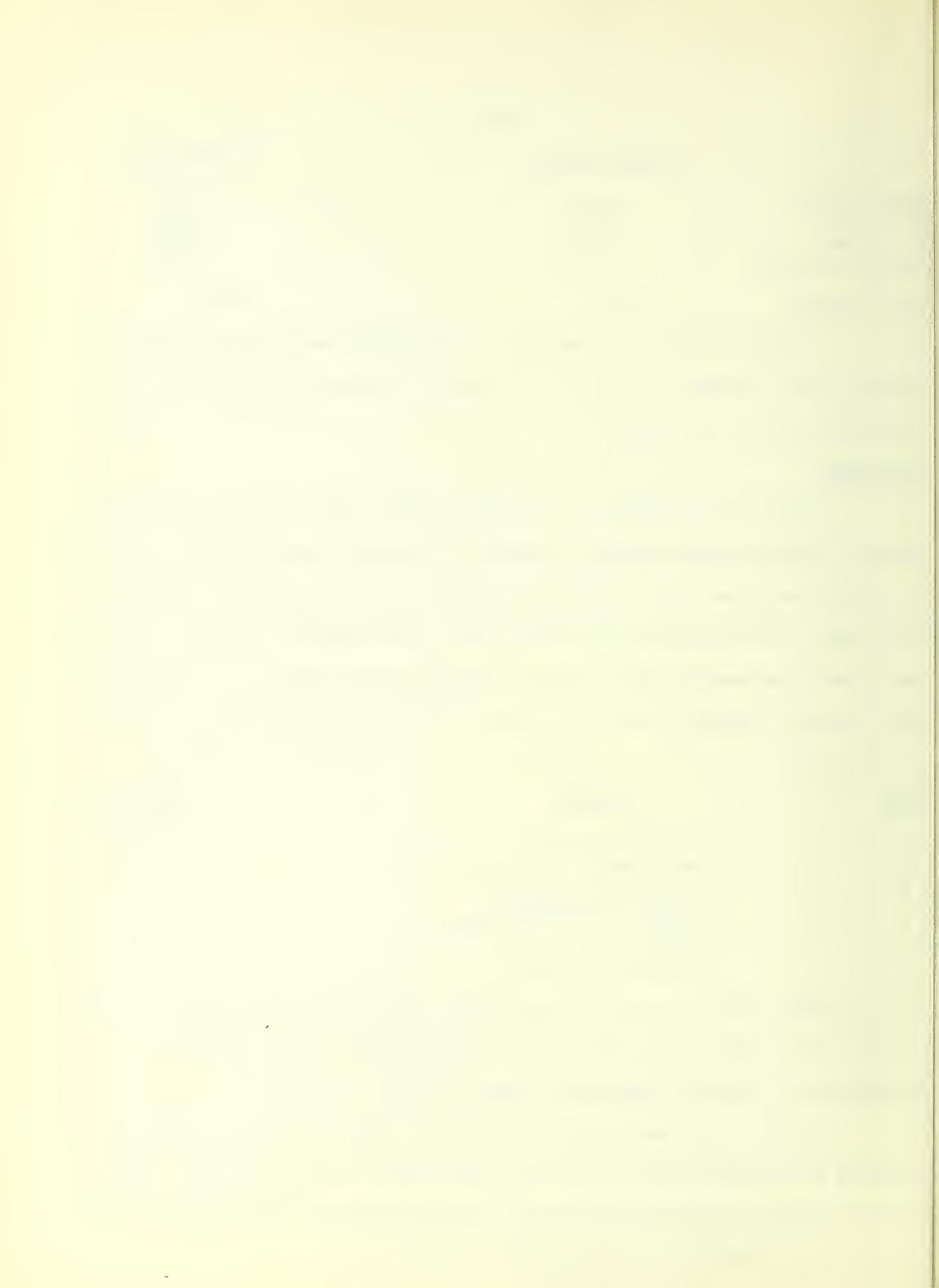
EMPLOYMENT

Of the 14,911 persons in the civilian labor force, who are 14 years old and over, employed, with occupation reported, the largest group (4,692) is employed in clerical and sales work. The smallest group (2,049) is employed as craftsmen and foremen. There are more operatives (3,439) than managers, officials, technical and professional people (3,217) and more operatives than workers in private households, service laborers (2,949). In order of vocational groups then, the ranking is as follows:

<u>RANK</u>	<u>VOCATION</u>	<u>% EMPLOYED</u>
1	Clerical and Sales	31.4%
2	Operatives	23.0%
3	Professional, Technical, Managerial, Official	21.6%
4	Private household, service laborer	19.7%
5	Craftsmen, foremen	13.7%

In other words, Jamaica Plain has a mixed labor force of skilled and semi-skilled people. Boston City's total labor force is semi-skilled, thus accounting for Jamaica Plain's higher income level, higher than the city as a whole.

Of the 7,721 women in the civilian labor force in Jamaica Plain whose husbands are present, 482 or 6.2% have children under six years of age. Jamaica Plain's percent of such working mothers of young children is much lower than that of the city of Boston as a whole (15.6%).



88% of Jamaica Plain's labor force is employed in the city itself, higher than the total city's labor force which works in Boston (74.9%). Naturally, the largest group of Jamaica Plain workers take the subway, bus or railroad to work (7,376), but many drive (6,645) and some walk (1,790).

VITAL STATISTICS

According to statistics published by the Boston Health Department, Jamaica Plain is in very good health. The five year average (1957-1961) infant mortality rate in Jamaica Plain is 24.4 per 1,000 live births, a lower rate than Boston city (25.7 per 1,000 live births) and for that matter, lower than the nation's infant mortality rate (25.3 deaths per 1,000 live births).* The incidence of new Tuberculosis cases in Jamaica Plain is 59 per 100,000 population, a low rate when compared to Boston city (70.5 per 100,000 population), South Boston (98.2 per 100,000 population) and the South End (216.0 per 100,000 population). Jamaica Plain's T.B. death rate over a 5-year average is 10.6 per 100,000 population, again lower than Boston's rate of 13.7 per 100,000, South Boston's rate of 18.2 per 100,000 and the South End's rate of 49 per 100,000 population. The bar graph on the following page depicts Jamaica Plain's favorable health situation as compared to Boston in general (see next page).

* Health and Education and Welfare Trends, 1962 edition, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.



JAMAICA PLAIN

HEALTH 1957-1961

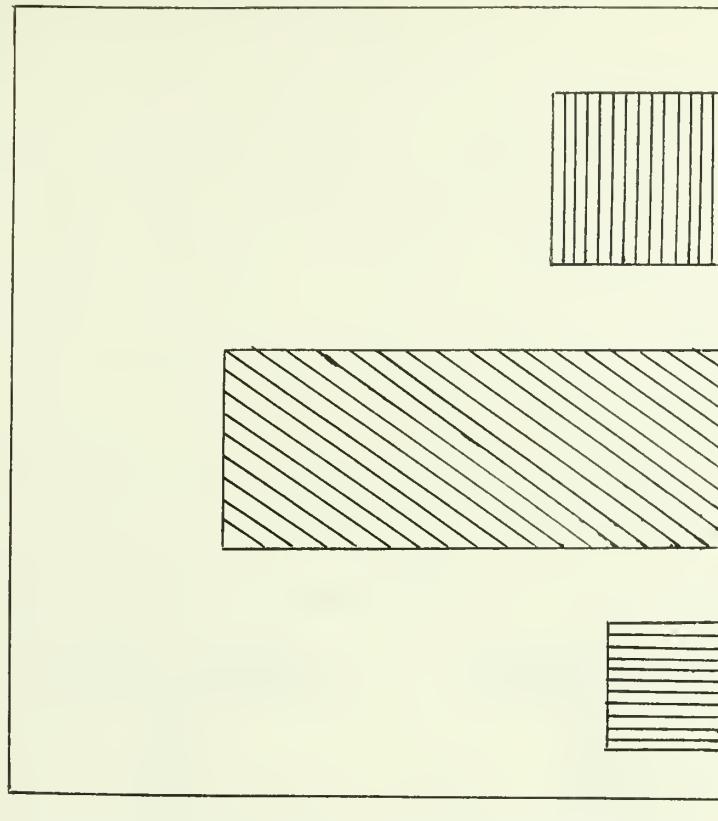
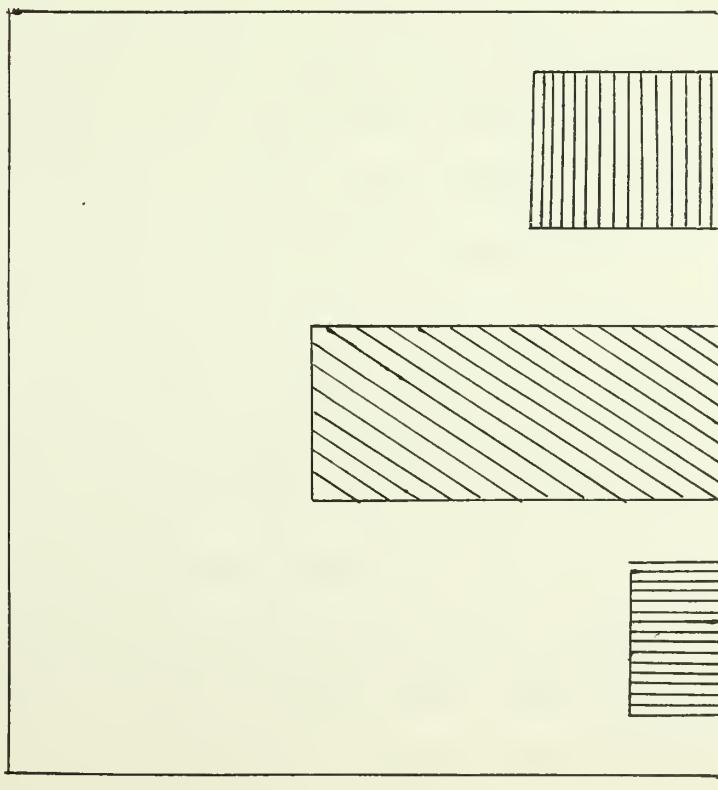
JAMAICA PLAIN

RATE

RATE

BOSTON CITY

RATE



T.B. DEATH RATE PER 100,000



T.B. CASE RATE PER 100,000



INFANT MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS





PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COMMUNITY

1. Housing

The housing facilities in Jamaica Plain are characterized by being old (90.6% were built before 1939), renter occupied (70.0%) and in fairly good condition, which one might speculate is a result of the 30% owner occupied units (only 16.5% of the units are deteriorating.) One might further hypothesize that where there is a sizeable number of owner occupied units in a given area, less deterioration of housing units will be found. Naturally the reverse might hold to be true; the more renter occupied units found, the more one will find deterioration. The data from our areas follows:

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>% RENTER OCCUPIED</u>	<u>% OWNER OCCUPIED</u>	<u>% DETERIORATING</u>
Boston City	68.4	31.6	16.9
Jamaica Plain	70.0	30.0	16.5
South Boston	69.8	30.2	17.7
South End	90.9	9.1	44.2

This is only one variable which might possibly be linked with housing deterioration, naturally, income, occupation and many more equally important variables must be considered.

There are also some multi-unit structures in Jamaica Plain, 2,930 structures of 5 or more units of the total 13,485 occupied housing units or 22%. The median gross rent paid in Jamaica Plain (Health and Welfare area) is \$85 a month, V1 and V2 have median rents of \$77 and \$56 respectively.

The density in Jamaica Plain (9.3% of the total occupied units have 1.01 persons per room or more) is higher than that of Boston as a whole (7.5%) and the South End (7.4%) but not as high as South Boston (11.2%). However, there has been a drop in Jamaica Plain's density since 1950, when 12% of the total occupied units had 1.01 persons per room or more.

An indication that Jamaica Plain might be more affluent than some of its neighboring communities is the fact that almost three fourths (72.0%) of the total housing units do have an automobile. The figure for those lacking automobiles in



the South End is 66.6%, for South Boston (55.6%) and 44.1% of Boston's units are lacking automobiles.

Of the 14,077 total dwelling units in Jamaica Plain there are 1,284 dwelling units in Public Housing in 3 housing projects (South St., Heath St., Bromley Park). 46% of the population has lived in the same house for five years.

2. Recreation Areas

Jamaica Plain is fortunate for it has seven playgrounds, five of which have approximate acreage of .5-2.9 acres, and two which are larger. Along with these playgrounds, it has four parks, one being the well known Arnold Arboretum and Bussey Park. The Children's Museum, on Burroughs Street is a well known area of culture for children.

3. Schools

Of the eleven public schools in Jamaica Plain, eight have school yards of 1/2 acre or more. These are:

Manning	Wyman
Jamaica Plain High	Lowell
Agassiz and Old Agassiz	Jefferson
Curley	

The Sargent Report,* however, recommended that four of these (the Agassiz, Lowell, Old Agassiz and Wyman as well as the H. Fuller and Bowditch) be abandoned because of deterioration of the structures themselves.

4. Transportation

Transportation services are good in Jamaica Plain; there is a Rapid Transit Line, as well as car and bus lines, in this area.

* OP. Cit.



WELFARE RECIPIENTS (These figures do not include tracts V1 and V2).

An indication of financial dependence is the number of children under 18 who receive welfare money under the Aid to Dependent Children Program. The rate of such children in Jamaica Plain is much lower than that of Boston City: in Jamaica Plain 29.9 per 1,000 children under 18 receive ADC, whereas in Boston City 59.3 per 1,000 children under 18 receive ADC. The table below shows the rates* for the four areas under discussion:

ADC

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>CHILDREN UNDER 18</u>	<u>ADC CHILDREN</u>	<u>RATE PER 1,000</u>
<u>BOSTON</u>	199,221	11,820	59.3
Jamaica Plain	10,044	300	29.9
South Boston	15,281	642	42.0
South End	6,677	1,110	166.2

DELINQUENCY

The index of delinquency used here is the average annual commitments to the Youth Service Board over a four-year period (1958-1961). The Youth Service Board serves youth aged 7 - 17. The rate in Jamaica Plain is higher than that of Boston City; Jamaica Plain has an average annual rate of commitments to the Youth Service Board of 4.8 per 1,000 youth aged 7 - 17, whereas the Boston City rate is only 2.3 per 1,000 youth, the South End is 5.3 youth per 1,000 and South Boston 2.5 per 1,000 youth.

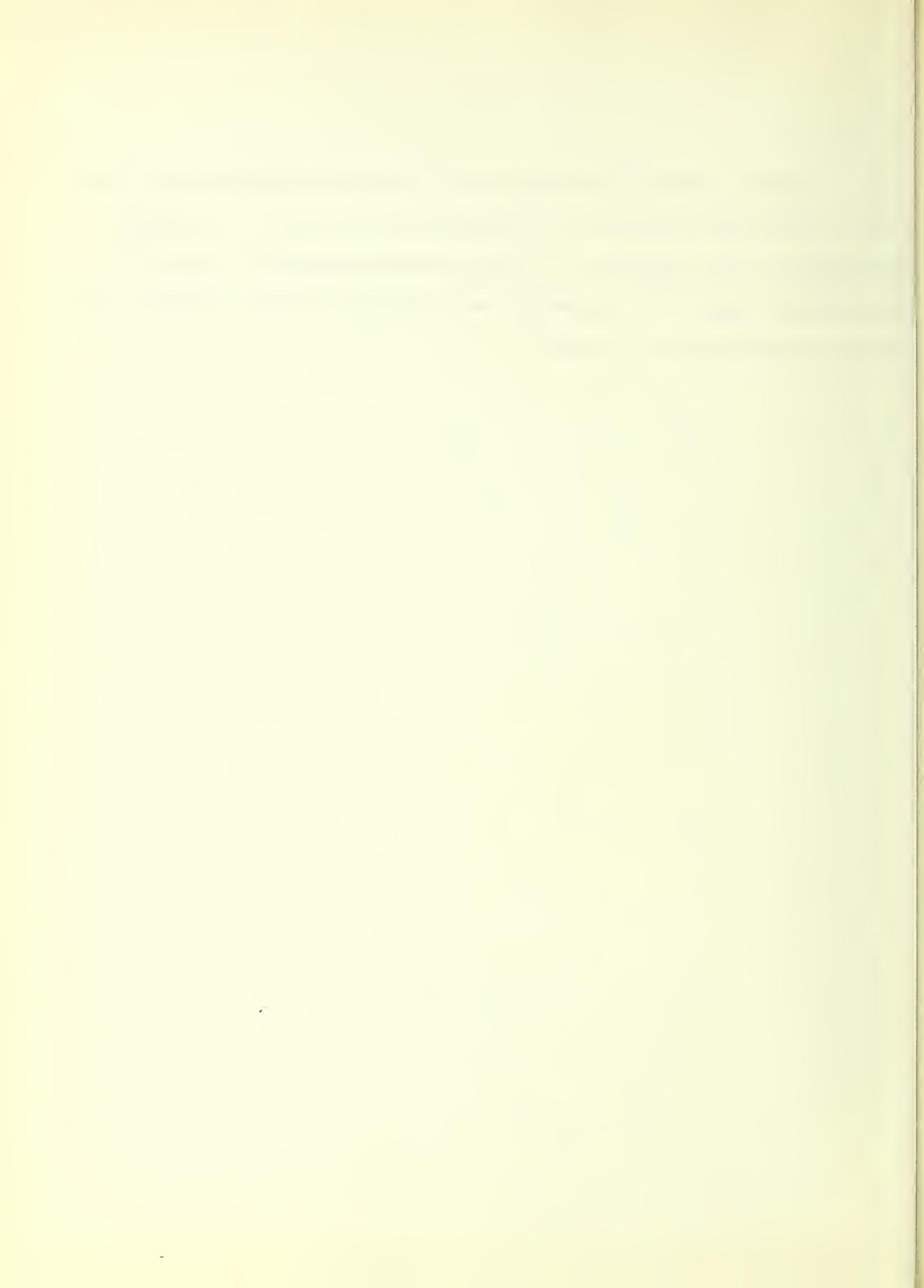
PROFILE

To depict the social needs in Jamaica Plain graphically, the Profile of Jamaica Plain (from the Profile for Planning, 1962) is here presented. Thirteen factors were taken from the mass of demographic information given above. These thirteen factors have been used as indices of need. The double line shows the scores for Jamaica Plain and the single line indicates the mid-point of the scores of the entire UCS area, 39 segments. The lower the score, the lower the favorability. From the Profile you can tell at a glance which points are weakest for Jamaica Plain.

* These rates were taken from a one-month sample (April 1959) provided by the Boston Department of Public Welfare.



The fact that the % of change between 1950 and 1960 population received a fairly high score, indicates that the population has decreased. See Profile for Planning for full explanation of scoring and factor selection. Naturally the profile for Jamaica Plain represents Jamaica Plain as a Health and Welfare area and does not include tracts V1 and V2.



NEEDS

JAMAICA PLAIN

1 2 3 4 5

TOTAL POPULATION

% CHANGE 1950-1960

YOUTH POPULATION

INCOME

HOUSING

DENSITY

EDUCATION

DEPENDENCY

RACE

DELINQUENCY

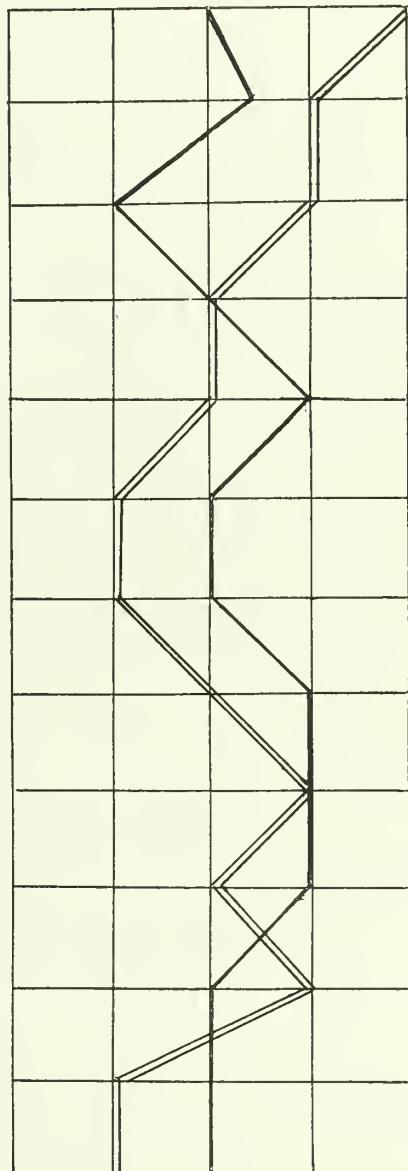
HOUSING PROJECTS

FOREIGN BORN WHITE

POPULATION 65 AND OVER

least favorable

most favorable



===== Mid Point for Jamaica Plain

===== Mid Point for UCS Area



J A M A I C A P L A I N

Background Data

for

Study on Jamaica Plain

PART II

Contains data collected and tabulated

by the

Jamaica Plain District Committee on Urban Renewal



JAMAICA PLAIN GNRP

POPULATION TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS

(reproduced from a table done by the Jamaica Plain District Committee on Urban Renewal)

- 15 -

Census Tracts	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>
S 4 **	1,600	1,140	1,280	1,340	1,270	1,040	
V 1 **	2,625	2,195	2,345	2,165	2,230	1,820	
V 2 **	4,160	4,880	5,060	4,800	5,115	5,710	
V 3 *	4,200	3,985	3,657	3,899	3,799	3,139	
V 4 *	4,250	5,491	5,032	6,001	5,916	5,636	
V 5 *	4,675	7,375	3,397	8,233	8,904	7,926	
V 6 *	5,850	6,712	7,113	7,468	7,336	6,454	
W 1A **	2,070	2,900	4,500	4,720	4,850	6,230	
W 2 *	4,369	3,973	4,943	4,876	5,463	4,290	
TOTALS	34,808	38,651	43,327	43,502	44,883	41,255	

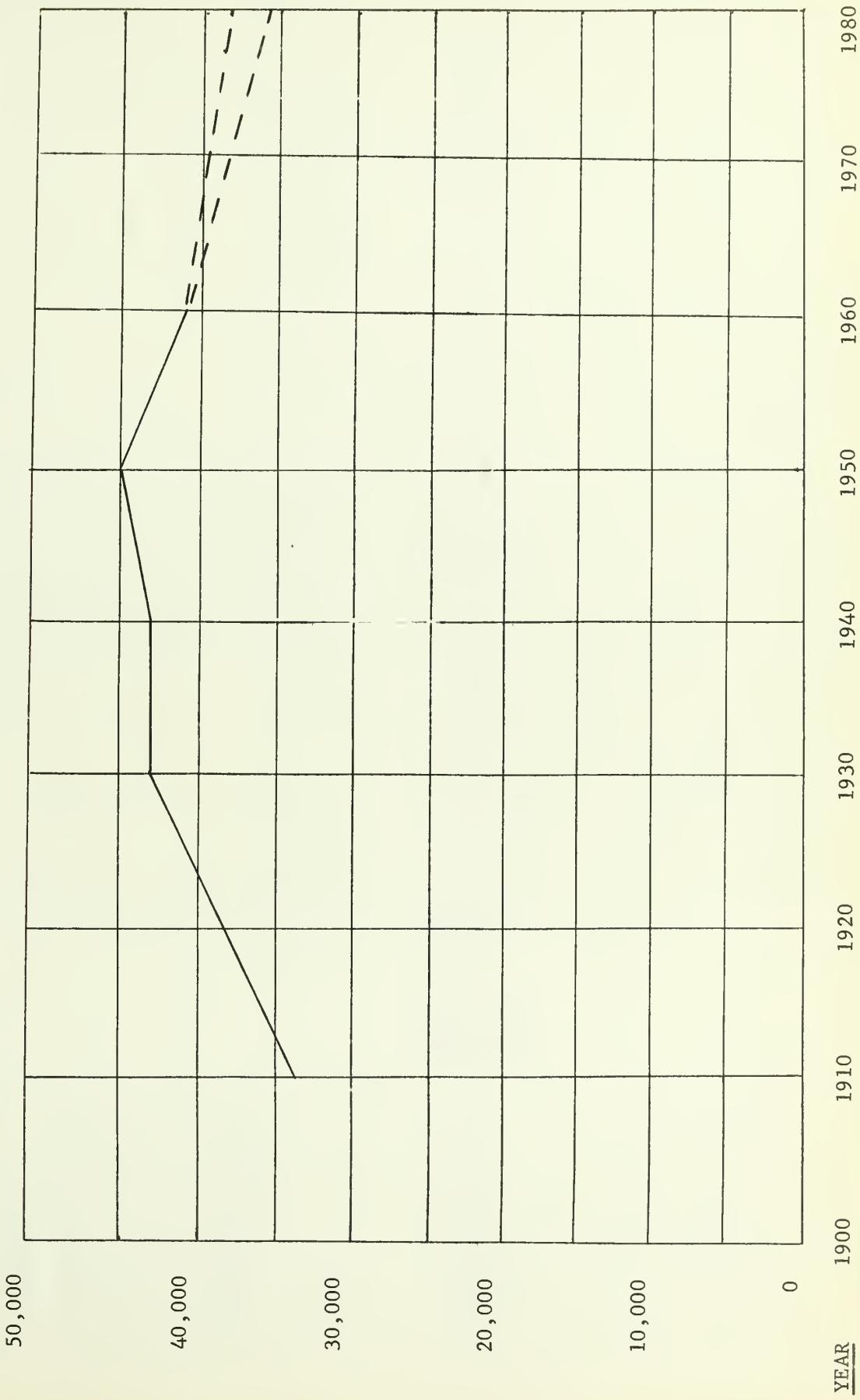
* Population directly from U. S. Census

** Population from U. S. Census pro-rated according to population counts by block within GNRP area



(reproduced from a table done by the Jamaica Plain District Committee on Urban Renewal)

POPULATION





JAMAICA PLAIN GNRP

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1960 PHC 1-18

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	BOSTON SMSA			CITY OF BOSTON			JAMAICA PLAIN		
	No.	%	No. •	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Prof. Tech. Mgr., Officials Proprietors	150,761	17.0	49,080	19.0	3,344	19.7			
Clerical and Sales	273,394	32.0	77,391	29.0	4,665	27.3			
Craftsmen, foremen	134,477	15.0	32,398	12.0	2,156	12.6			
Operatives	169,373	19.0	52,175	20.0	3,491	20.4			
Household workers, Service laborers	142,620	16.0	50,087	19.0	3,447	20.0			
TOTAL	870,635	100.	261,131	100.	17,103	100.			
Participation rate:					75.9	76.9			
	Male	78.1							
	Female	38.1			42.7	42.2			
Unemployed (%):	Male	4.1			5.7	5.2			
	Female	3.2			3.9	3.5			



Income Distribution, Families 1960 - Census Tracts V1, V2, V3, V4A, V4B, V5, V6, W1A, W2, & S4

Source: U.S. Census 1960 PHC (1) 18

Table of Income

Annual Family Income	Boston SMSA		City of Boston		Jamaica Plain		V1		V2		V3		V4A	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under \$1,000	15,207	2.4	5,698	3.4	412	3.4	20	2.7	124	8.5	41	4.9	13	2.3
\$ 1,000 to 1,999	23,312	3.6	9,432	5.3	620	5.3	60	6.2	215	14.6	53	6.4	3	.05
2,000 to 2,999	32,197	5.0	12,229	7.4	769	6.3	104	10.7	206	14.0	43	5.1	19	3.4
3,000 to 3,999	45,702	7.1	16,256	9.9	1,168	9.7	129	13.4	238	16.2	58	6.9	63	11.2
4,000 to 4,999	64,861	10.1	20,331	12.4	1,573	13.0	163	17.0	147	10.0	186	22.3	74	13.1
5,000 to 5,999	86,156	13.4	24,306	14.6	1,717	14.2	143	15.0	147	10.0	132	15.8	82	14.5
6,000 to 6,999	76,842	12.0	19,053	11.6	1,376	11.4	99	10.3	91	6.4	76	9.1	62	11.0
7,000 to 7,999	67,392	10.5	15,050	9.4	1,051	8.7	76	7.9	72	4.8	58	6.9	85	15.0
8,000 to 8,999	53,207	8.3	11,387	6.9	903	7.4	75	7.8	80	5.4	77	9.2	17	3.0
9,000 to 9,999	39,380	6.1	8,129	4.9	563	4.7	33	3.4	54	3.7	32	3.8	38	6.7
10,000 to 14,999	90,769	15.1	16,869	10.1	1,415	11.7	44	4.6	75	5.2	63	7.5	83	14.7
15,000 to 24,999	32,431	5.0	4,428	2.7	444	3.7	5	.5	21	1.4	12	1.4	27	4.8
25,000 and over	13,070	2.0	1,017	0.6	98	0.8	7	.7	4	.001	-	-	-	-
	640,526	100.0	164,215	99.6	12,009	100.3	958	100.2	1,474	100.	831	99.3	566	100.

Annual Family Income	V4B		V5		V6		W1A		W2		S4	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under \$1,000	33	3.6	57	2.94	41	2.5	43	2.2	25	2.4	15	1.9
\$1,000 to 1,999	16	1.7	92	4.73	67	4.2	46	2.4	33	3.2	35	4.4
2,000 to 2,999	48	5.2	107	5.49	136	4.3	44	2.3	57	5.4	62	7.7
3,000 to 3,999	96	10.5	162	8.31	218	8.5	96	5.0	100	9.4	90	11.2
4,000 to 4,999	115	12.5	230	11.8	247	15.4	174	9.0	125	11.6	141	17.6
5,000 to 5,999	122	13.3	312	16.0	200	12.5	226	11.8	194	18.0	112	14.0
6,000 to 6,999	84	9.2	309	15.85	127	7.9	210	11.0	161	15.2	84	10.5
7,000 to 7,999	98	10.7	189	9.71	134	8.4	159	8.3	133	12.1	57	7.2
8,000 to 8,999	79	8.6	74	3.8	56	3.5	195	10.2	97	9.0	75	9.4
9,000 to 9,999	67	7.4	104	5.32	250	15.6	111	5.8	28	2.6	40	5.0
10,000 to 14,999	108	11.8	248	12.68	46	2.9	361	13.1	114	10.5	69	8.6
15,000 to 24,999	45	4.9	41	2.11	3	0.2	221	11.58	10	.9	16	2.0
25,000 and over	=	=	24	1.225	=	=	20	.01	=	=	4	.5
	911	100.	1,949	99.875	1,604	99.4	1,906	103.	1,077	100.	800	100.



JAMAICA PLAIN GNRP

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 1960, PHC 1-18

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL 1960

MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

BOSTON SMSA

CITY OF BOSTON

JAMAICA PLAIN

12.1

11.2

11.0

MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

BY

CENSUS TRACT

<u>Tract</u>	<u>Median</u>
S4	11.4
V1	10.4
V2	10.0
V3	9.8
V4A	12.1
V4B	11.5
V5	11.9
V6	10.4
W1A	12.3
W2	10.6



SCHOOLS

(Major Assumption: Decrease in rate of out-migration in the City as a whole.)

<u>Assumption</u>	<u>Abandon</u>	<u>New Construction</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Service Area Center</u>
Jamaica Plain	Significantly increased public school enrollments	Agassiz	1965	
		Bowditch	1975	
		Fuller	1965	
		Lowell	1963	
		Old Agassiz	1965	
		Wyman	1975	
		200 K-6 Addition	1965	Moss Hill
		550 K-6	1965	West of Center Street
		550 K-5	1965	Near Glen Road
		350 K-5	1970	Vicinity of Murphy Playground
		550 K-5	1975	

I. Existing Facilities



RECREATION - JAMAICA PLAIN

I. Existing Facilities
Page 2

<u>Open Intensive Active</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Site Character</u>	<u>Environment</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Use</u>
Murphy Playground	Carolina Avenue	4.17 acres	Fenced in	Housing side streets	Basketball & football	
			Adequate size			
	Poor maintenance			Shower facilities		
				Flooded for skating		
Olmstead Park	Playground	3.00 acres	Open, unfenced	In Olmstead Park	Football No other facilities	Used heavily
Jefferson Play-	ground	4.38 acres	Grass improved several years ago	Hospital Housing Retail	Basketball court Bath House	Used heavily
<u>11.55 Total acres</u>						
<u>Regional Accessible</u>						
Arborway			24 acres			
Olmstead Park			180 acres			
Franklin Park			496 acres			
Arnold Arboretum			<u>223 acres</u>			
923 Total Acres						



RECREATION - JAMAICA PLAIN

III. Unmet Quantitative Needs

<u>Existing</u>	<u>1960 Clients</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Deficiencies</u>
<u>Open Intensive Active</u>			
Tot Lots	.8 acres	0 - 4 age 4498	.14 acres per 100
Playgrounds A	4.0 acres	5 - 9 age 3674	1.1 acres per 350
Playgrounds B	0		.2 acres per 100
<u>Open Intensive Passive</u>			
	.13 acres	total population 41,603	1.5 acres per 2,000
<u>Open Extensive Active</u>			
	11.55 acres	10 - 19 age 6,433	3.7 acres per 800
<u>Regional</u>			
	923 acres		18.1 acres

RECREATION SOURCES

1. Planning the Neighborhood - APHA
2. Sargent School Study
3. Municipal Register, 1961
4. MDC Development Program, 1956
5. General Plan, 1950
6. Preliminary Sketch Plan - Boston Regional Core,
April, 1962.

BUILDING CONDITIONS		CITY OF BOSTON		GNRP IMPROVEMENTS AREAS		SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS 1960 HC	
Total No. Hous. Units	Total No. Sound Housing Units	% of Sound Hous. Units	Total No. Sound Hous. Units	% of Deter. Hous. Units	% of Deter. Hous. Units	Total No. Dilap. Hous. Units	% of Dilap. Hous. Units
Boston	238,547	188,375	79.3	40,366	17.0	9,306	3.9
Jamaica Plain	10,912	8,313	76.2	1,923	17.6	672	6.2

PUBLIC HOUSING

	No. Public Hous. Units	% of Total Units	% Including Public Housing	% Excluding Public Housing	% of Change
Sound Housing	1,392	10.6	76.2	72.6	- 3.6
Deteriorating Housing			17.6	20.2	3.6
Dilapidated Housing			6.2	7.1	0.9

J A M A I C A P L A I N S T U D Y

PART III

Contains Service Statistics and Information
on Social and Health Agencies

by

United Community Services
of Metropolitan Boston

Urban Development Department

BIG BROTHER ASSOCIATION

276 Boylston Street
CO 7-1360

Executive William Rodgers

Service Statistics

The Big Brother Association maintains no separate facilities in Jamaica Plain, but boys come to the Boylston Street offices to have Big Brothers assigned or to be workers. The statistics below are only boys who have or are going to have big brothers assigned.

For 1962 and 1963 to August 5

Assigned to Big Brothers currently working

<u>Number</u>	<u>Age</u>
1	9
4	15
2	13
2	14
2	12
3	18
1	19
1	8

Waiting for Big Brothers now

<u>Number</u>	<u>Age</u>
2	18
1	7

There were no dues or fees imposed. The Big Brother Association provides an adult male friend for case work in each situation.

BIG SISTER ASSOCIATION

73 Tremont Street
Boston 8, Mass.

Executive Mrs. Jeanne Yozell

Service Statistics

There are no fees imposed upon either the big or little sisters. The service provides a volunteer friend case work service, including a diagnostic service for mother, introduction of the child to the recreational, cultural, and social facilities in Boston, and referral information to the family.

(BIG SISTER ASSOCIATION)

There is no staff or office facility in Jamaica Plain, but a case worker is assigned to Roxbury, Jamaica Plain, Dorchester, who is especially interested in cases in these communities.

Numbers of persons served during 1962 and 1963 to date (August 1963) were as follows in Jamaica Plain:

Total - 24

1962		1963	
<u>Number</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Age</u>
1	7	2	13
1	10	3	14
2	11	3	15
3	12	5	16
		3	17

BOSTON ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CHILDREN

42 The Fenway
CO 6-4520

Executive Mr. William Perry

Service Statistics

The B.A.R.C. has no facilities or staff in the Jamaica Plain area, but children from Jamaica Plain are serviced from either the Dorchester nursery or 42 The Fenway. Mr. Perry was able to provide us with the following information for Jamaica Plain over the period 1962-1963, August.

There were 19 students total

<u>Female</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Age</u>
	3	20
	2	19
	2	5
	1	6

<u>Male</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Age</u>
	1	24
	1	22
	1	20
	3	6
	1	7
	2	4
	2	5

In addition to the students, there were 12 parents who were members of the association. These members pay a fee of about \$5.00 per year. Pre-school age children pay no fees to the association while post-school age children pay an average of about \$19.00 per month for services.



BOSTON CHILDREN'S SERVICE ASSOCIATION

3 Walnut Street
Boston

Executive Dr. Kenneth Wollan

Service Statistics

There is no office or staff maintained in Jamaica Plain. Service is administered to Jamaica Plain from the Walnut Street facilities. No group work takes place in Jamaica Plain, only case work is conducted. In the cases listed below, fees were charged according to the mother's ability to pay toward board in cases where children were maintained.

Persons Served in 1962

There were 28 children total

12 were discharged upon intake:

- 7 sent elsewhere
- 4 withdrawn
- 1 request for information

10 involved babies, of which:

- 1 was a 15 yr. old unmarried mother
- 9 were babies placed for adoption

6 involved older children, all cases being placed in either foster homes or their own homes.

Persons Served in 1963

There have been 14 to date (August 1963)

10 were carried over from 1962

2 were discharged at intake, referred elsewhere

12 were babies born of unmarried mothers placed in adoption agencies

BOSTON COMMUNITY MUSIC CENTER

251 Commonwealth Ave.

Executive Raymond W. Donnell

Service Statistics

The Music Center has no staff or facilities in Jamaica Plain. Students come to the center for private instruction. There were a small number of students from Jamaica Plain as compared to other communities. The ones listed were mostly of the young adult class, of ages 19 and 20. The rates for individual instruction were quoted as:

\$4.00 per hour for anyone up to age 19
\$5.00 per hour for people over age 19

(BOSTON CHILDREN'S SERVICE ASSN.)

17 students came from Jamaica Plain in 1962-1963 as compared to the nearly 100 students from Dorchester, and the over 200 from Greater Boston.

BOSTON HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Haymarket Square
Boston

The health services rendered by the Boston Health Department in the Jamaica Plain area are centered in two substations located at the Curtis Hall Municipal Building and the Bromley Park Housing Project.

There are three Well Baby Clinics a week conducted on Monday and Tuesday at Bromley Park and Wednesday at Curtis Hall. Some 1976 visits were made in 1962 to the Curtis Hall Clinic, and 1142 in the first six months of 1963. While a similar attendance figures at Bromley Park 1497 for 1962, and 2583 for 1963.

The Nursing Service has listed 804 families serviced in 1962 from Curtis Hall and 759 for this year; while at Bromley Park 538 families for 1962 and 487 and 1963.

There are several nursing homes as well as parochial schools in this area which receive their medical supervision from the local health units. Both stations are serviced by nurses and one public health physician who is responsible for the Jamaica Plain area, while additional Well Baby Clinic Physicians are hired as needed.

BOSTON LEGAL AID SOCIETY

8th floor Mason Building
14 Somerset Street, Boston

Executive Raynor Gardiner

Service Statistics

The Jamaica Plain statistics were very large, especially in Negro population, in comparison to other Boston communities. Most of the cases involved domestic conflicts, where the Legal Aid Society informed the client about how extensive his legal rights were in his particular case. The exact number of Jamaica Plain cases over the last two years is not available, as it is buried in the over 12,000 cases tabulated under Boston.

In 1963 to date, August 1, there have been 4455 cases from Boston out of a total of 7213 cases overall.

BOSTON YWCA

140 Clarendon Street
KE 6-7940

Executive Mrs. Harry F. Strapp, Jr.

Service Statistics

137 women and girls were registered in programs at the YWCA from September 1961 to August 1962. There were no more service statistics available, and the new 1963 statistics will not be ready until October 1963.

(BOSTON YWCA)

Sept. 1961 - Aug. 1962

Total Registered - from Jamaica Plain - 137

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

BOSTON COUNCIL, INC.

27 Marlboro Street
Boston 16

Executive E. Merle Hildreth

Service Statistics

The Boy Scouts utilize a volunteer group of adults and young men to help with its boys activities in Jamaica Plain. There is a commissioner service which helps with extra problems, an advancement committee and several other committees which help run the summer camps and make available programs. Available to boys in Jamaica Plain are the Sayre Training Reservation, the Adams Pond Scout Camp at Barnstead, N.H., Camp Heavenway in the White Mountains, and also the weekend hiking trips.

In Jamaica Plain, the following membership data is available;

Number of Units	Type of Unit	Age Group	'62-63' Membership	Membership at any one time
8	Pack(Cub Scouts)	8-10	800-900	400
10	Troop(Boy Scouts)	11-14	800-900	400
3	Posts(Explorers)	15-18	70	50

CAMP FIRE GIRLS

Executive Miss Phyllis Kelly

14 Somerset St.
Boston 8

Service Statistics

There are no groups in Jamaica Plain. The closest group is in Roxbury, and only a few girls commute to the Roxbury group.

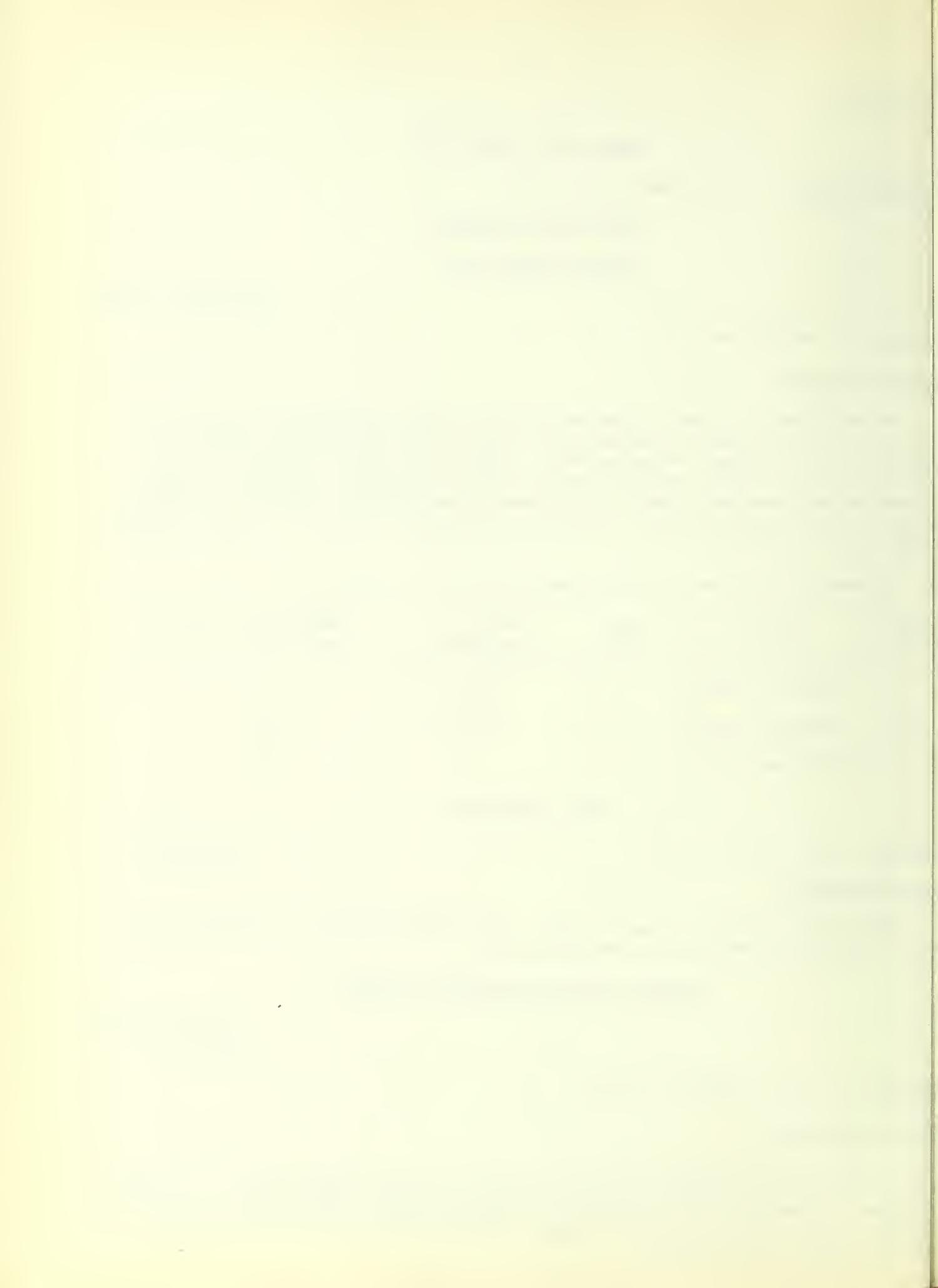
CATHOLIC CHARITABLE BUREAU OF BOSTON

10 Derne Street
Boston 14

Executive Rt. Rev. Charles F. Dewey

Service Statistics

The Catholic Charitable Bureau has no facilities or permanent staff in Jamaica Plain, but services the Boston locality through its Derne Street office. Services performed in Jamaica Plain in the last two years include: Foster home placement for children, camp placement, infant placement, foster home and adoption agencies, maternity care, and counseling.



(CATHOLIC CHAR. BUR.)

During the last two years the following numbers of children were given services:

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Number Helped</u>
16 and under	47
19 - 22	10
over 22	6

Grouped by the year they were given service:

<u>1962</u>	<u>1963 (to Aug.)</u>
29 female	14 female
11 male	9 male

DOUGLAS A. THOM CLINIC

215 Dartmouth Street
Boston 15
CO 6-1222

Executive Eveoleen N. Rexford, M.D.

Service Statistics

The Thom Clinic has provided two children with psychiatric consultation from Jamaica Plain in the last two years. Fees were imposed in each case.

1 boy in 1962-63 age 9

1 application interview for a girl age 9 in 1963

In addition, the Thom Clinic has provided consultation service for the Bromley Park Associated Day Care Services during the last two years.

In 1961, 56 children were conferenced with a professional person.
" 1962, 40 " " " " " "

FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF GREATER BOSTON

34½ Beacon Street
Boston 8,

1. Number of families and individuals served:

(a) during calendar year 1962 174

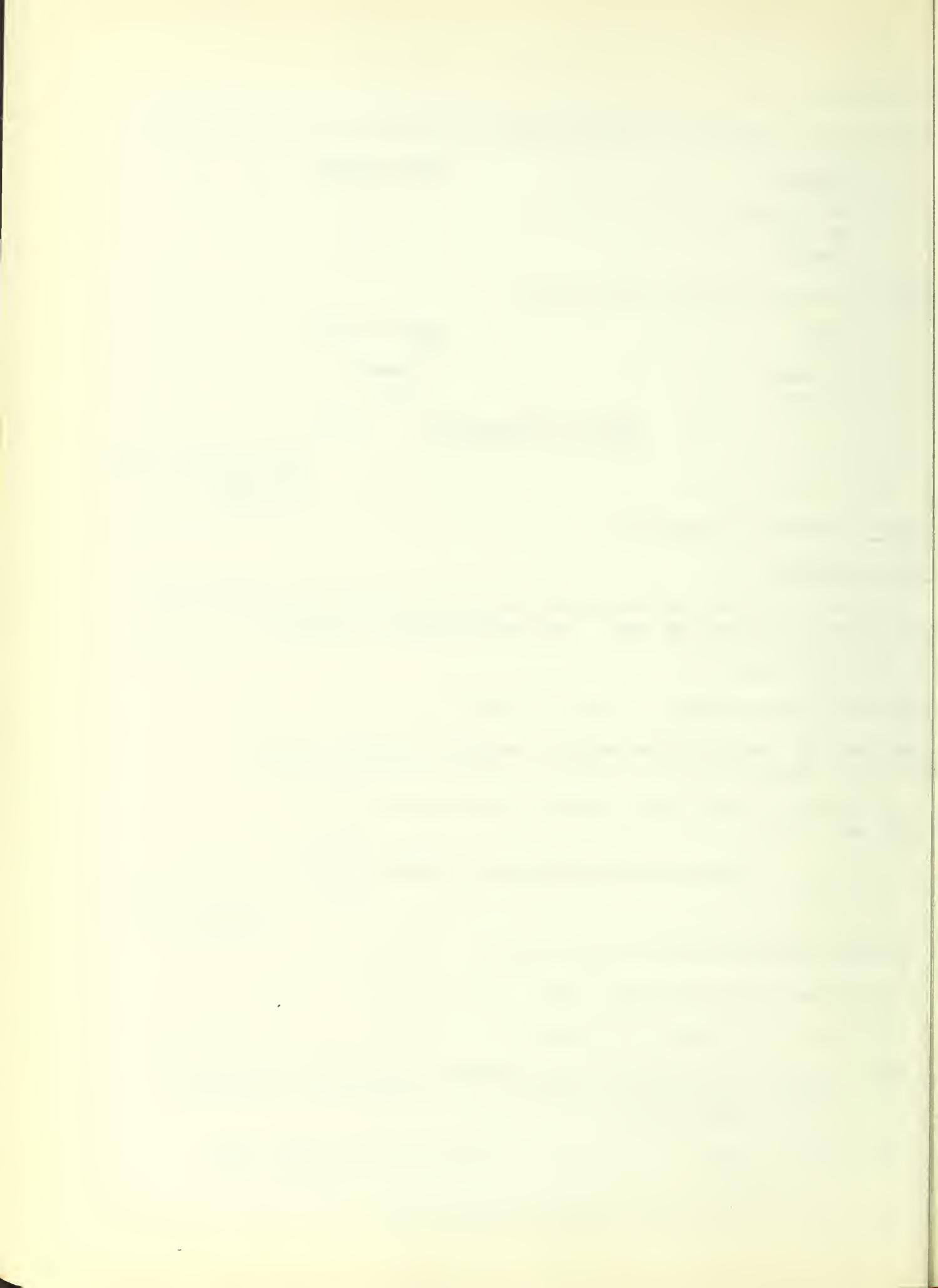
(b) from 1/1/63 through 6/30/63 62

Note: In addition to the above, our Homemaker Service Department provided service to 15 families in 1962 and to 16 families for the period 1/1/63 through 6/30/63.

2. 1962: Male 72
Female 102

1/1/63-6/30/63: Male 12
Female 50

Note: Sex of those served represent approximations.



(FAMILY SERVICE ASSOC.)

3. Ages of those served:

From birth through seventy years plus.

4. Kinds of services rendered:

(a) Casework services relating to problems in family relationships, e.g., marital counseling, counseling on parent-child relationships, individual personality adjustments, educational and vocational planning, direct casework service to adolescents, behavior problems of adults and children, special health needs, home management and budgeting problems, school adjustment problems, problems relating to poor housing, problems relating to family disorganization, homemaker service related to illness, incapacity, or absence of the mother from the home, and services to elderly persons on a wide variety of personal and family problems.

(b) Financial assistance to families and individuals for help in areas other than basic maintenance, e.g., special needs, providing additional opportunities for learning and tutoring, camp planning, etc.

(c) Bi-weekly consultation service to staff caseworker at the Jamaica Plain Neighborhood House.

(d) Participation in community planning and coordinating committees.

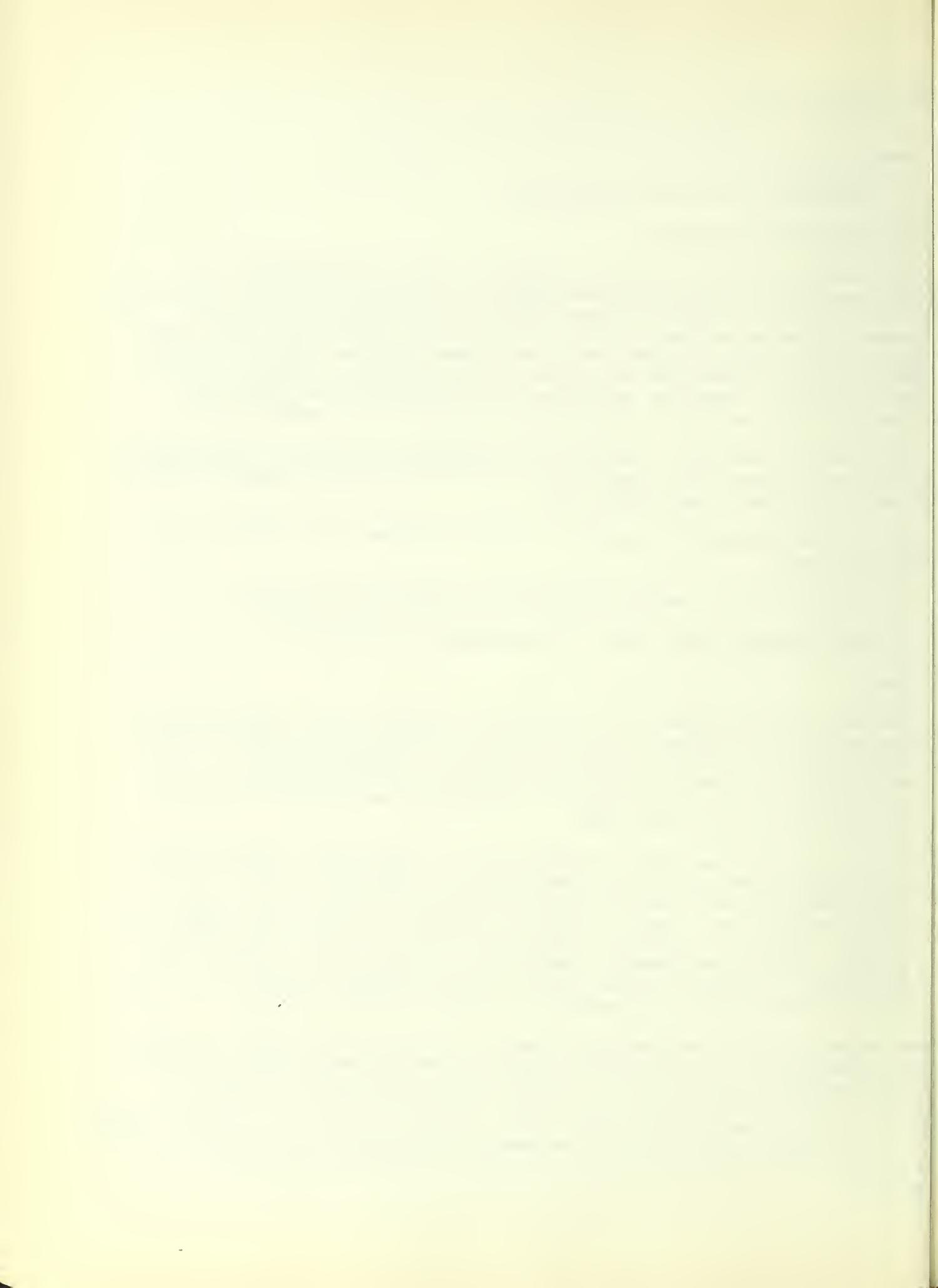
(e) Talk to Mothers Club, Jamaica Plain Neighborhood Association.

5. Fees:

For many years the Association, in line with UCS policy, has charged fees for service to those families or individuals who are able to pay a fee and whose income fell within the fee scale. The fee scale was developed some time ago and is related to the UCS philosophy of fees for service which in turn are related to costs and ability to pay. Requests for service are never denied because of inability to pay a fee.

6. We do not maintain an office in Jamaica Plain. Families and individuals are served through the Association's Family Service Center-Boston Area #2 located on the seventh floor of our building at 34½ Beacon Street, Boston. This office currently has a staff of District Director, Miss Mary Julia Hogan, plus six full-time and one part-time caseworkers serving the following areas in Boston: Roxbury, West Roxbury, Jamaica Plain, Forest Hills, Hyde Park, and Roslindale. It should be noted that home visits are made in those situations where it is determined to be necessary because of special problems.

Since we are not a coverage agency and since work pressures upon staff have been heavy, especially over the last several years, it has not been possible to devote as much staff time as we would like to devote and perhaps should be devoting to efforts to stimulate referrals for service. As it is, requests for service usually are more numerous than present staff resources can handle. For these reasons, it is quite likely that families in the Jamaica Plain area who could use our services are not being referred despite our best efforts to make our services known and available.



GREATER BOSTON COUNCIL FOR GIRL SCOUTS

246 Summer Street
Boston

Executive Mrs. Mary Anderson

Service Statistics

The Jamaica Plain area has an active Girl Scout program. Scouting activities available to the girls include the conventional meeting and summer camping work plus a Jamaica Plain Day Camp, which uses the Faulkner Estate in Brookline for Jamaica Plain girls from June 24 to July 5.

One or two troops use the Community house for their meeting place; others use local churches. Some ethnic groups remain essentially together in the Girl Scouts. The Greek Cathedral is used by a membership which is almost wholly from Greek Orthodox families who preferred to have their daughters meet in their church. The large Lithuanian population also stays essentially together.

Number of Units	Type of Unit	Number of Girls
9	Brownie	188
10	Intermediate	150
2	Senior	18

There were 356 total served in 1962-63. There are 31 leaders, and 26 adults on troop committees.

At the Day Camp this year between 90-100 girls attended at a fee of \$5.00 for the two weeks. This is in addition to their annual \$1.00 membership fee and whatever local dues they decided to have.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BOSTON

190 Beacon Street
KE 6-1081

Executive Mrs. Pauline Gardescu

Service Statistics

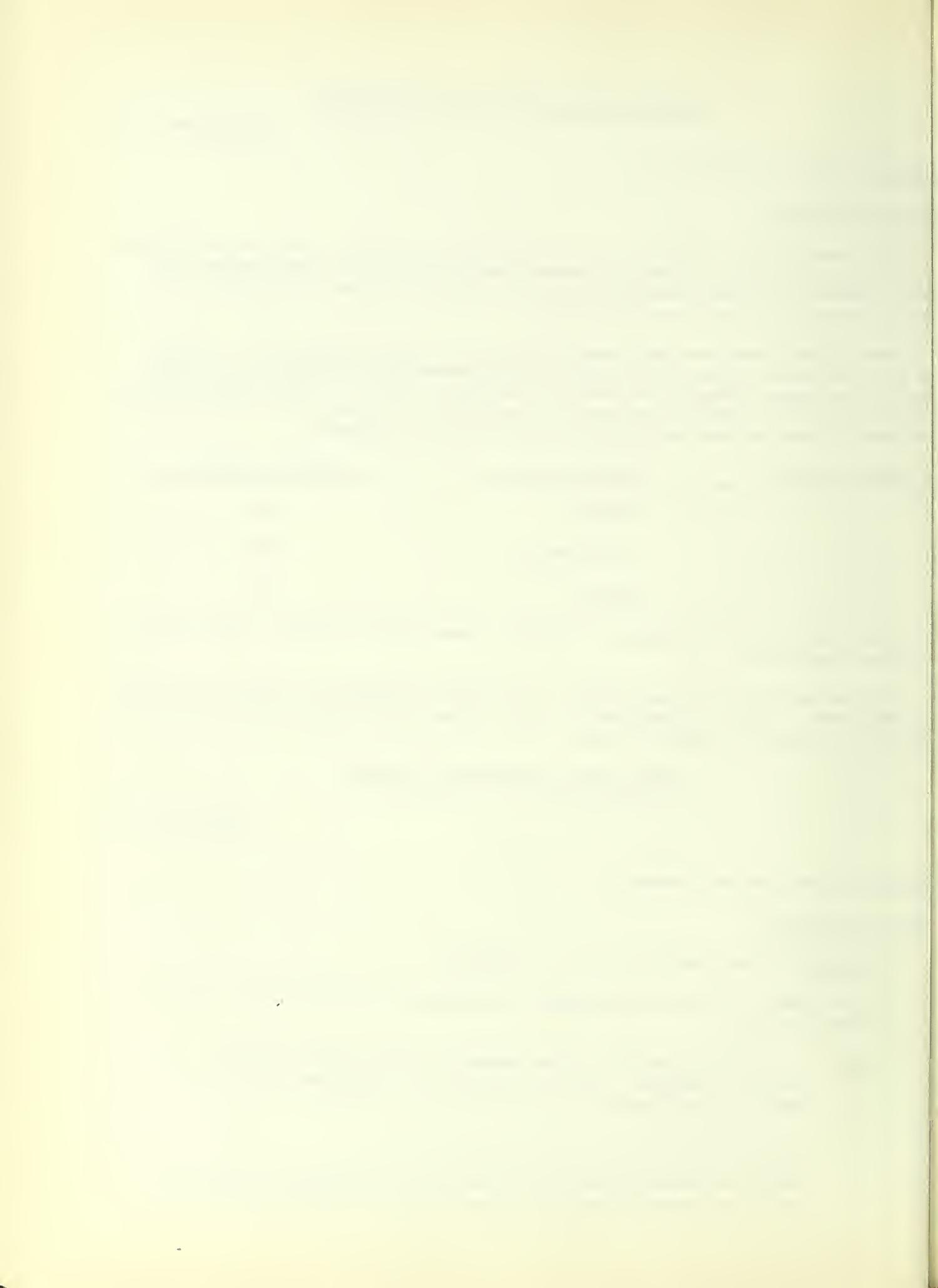
Case Work Intake statistics only for 1962-63

14 new cases, not including change of addresses into Jamaica Plain from other districts.

Groups A sampling taken from three groups out of the over 40 which the I.I. handles. The three groups were Hungarian, Latin American, and German.

Number of people in the three groups - 39

People in Sunday Evening Club made up of scattered nationalities including Spanish-speaking, German, Italian, and Greek - 41



(INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BOSTON)

These figures must not be taken as the totals at all because not counted are the Ukrainian and Baltic groups who have moved heavily into Jamaica Plain. There is a large migration of many different groups into Jamaica Plain. Notable is the Syrian group who have come in large numbers from the West End, and are buying large three-story houses near each other. The Jamaica Plain district is suitable to them for several reasons.

- (1) They have the skills and capacity to repair old homes
- (2) The region is accessible to their jobs and Church
- (3) Their type of employment, craft and technical, makes possible buying these large houses on a down-payment and continued payment plan.

There is a large scattering of ethnic groups in Jamaica Plain. There is no one concentration of nationality, though certain regions have high populations of foreign-born people.

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION
OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

43 Mt. Vernon Street
CA 7-2280

Executive Robert M. Mulford

Service Statistics

The M.S.P.C.C. does not have any separate facilities in the Jamaica Plain area, but service cases from Jamaica Plain through its Mt. Vernon Street office. In the statistics below the same type of service, child protection, was given in each case. The information was available by family unit only. No information was available about fees in the cases cited.

In 1962, 30 families were serviced in Jamaica Plain 1963, as of August 5, 27 families were serviced.

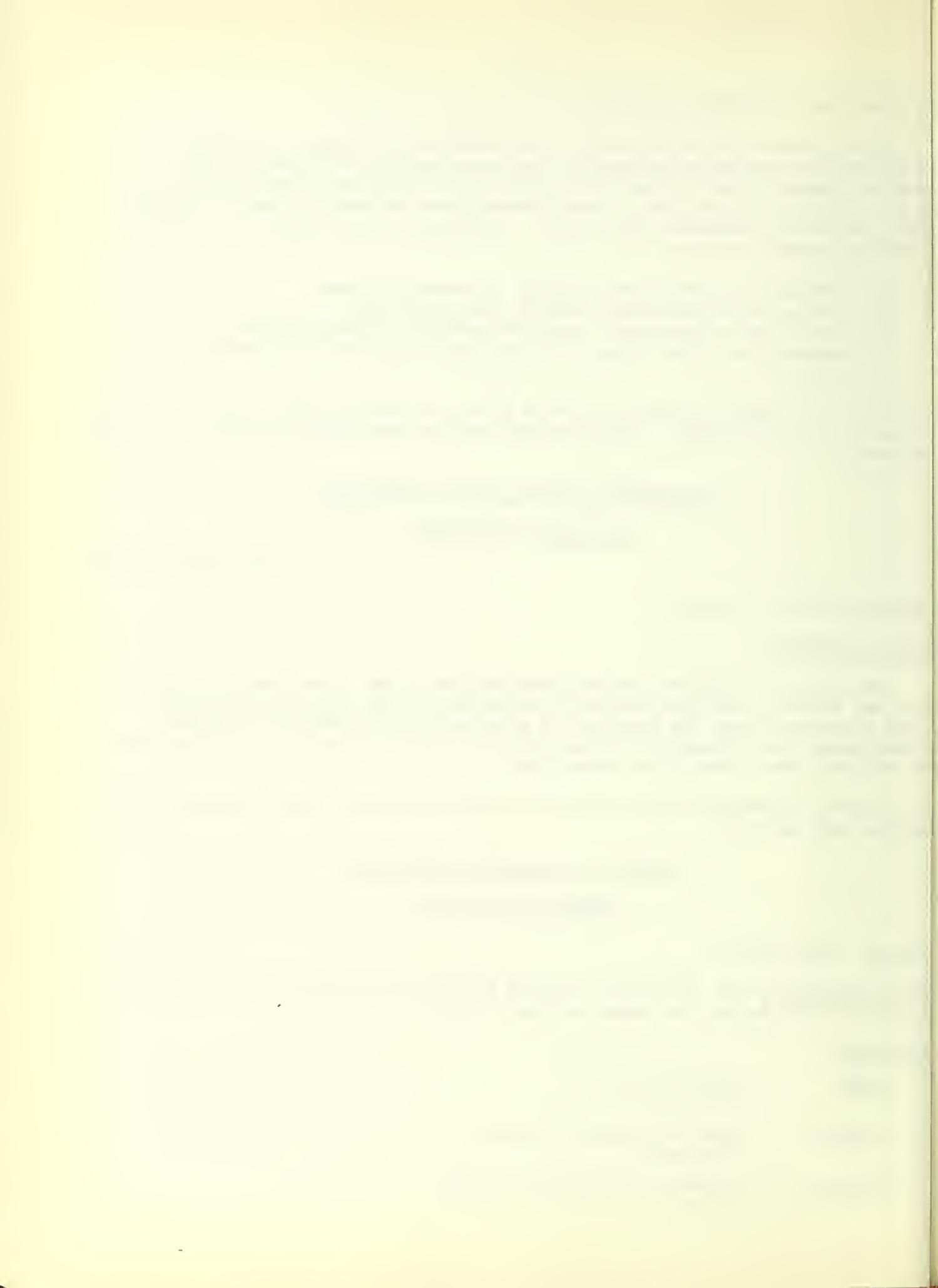
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION
RECREATION DIVISION

Director James Whalen

Service Statistics Mr. Whalen has provided us with the following statistics for playground usage during the summer in Jamaica Plain.

Playgrounds

<u>Page 1</u>	Hyde Park Avenue 175 Daily
<u>Johnson</u>	Green and Lamartine Streets 1,100 Daily
<u>McDeavitt</u>	Boylston and Lamartine Streets 150 Daily



PUBLIC WELFARE

CA 7-8320

Supervisor of Research Edward Real

Service Statistics (Does not include all of GNRP area)

Mr. Real provided us with the following statistics for the current load as of July 30, 1963. He said that the total annual or monthly figures were not available, but that we might assume this data to be a completely typical load for any time recently. He explained that the totals for the city do not change very much from one time to another, except that they all exhibit a gradual rise over long periods.

As of July 30, 1963, for Jamaica Plain

Aid to Dependent Children	Old Age Assist.	Medical Aid to the aged	General Relief	Disability Assistance	Total
186	322	61	23	46	632

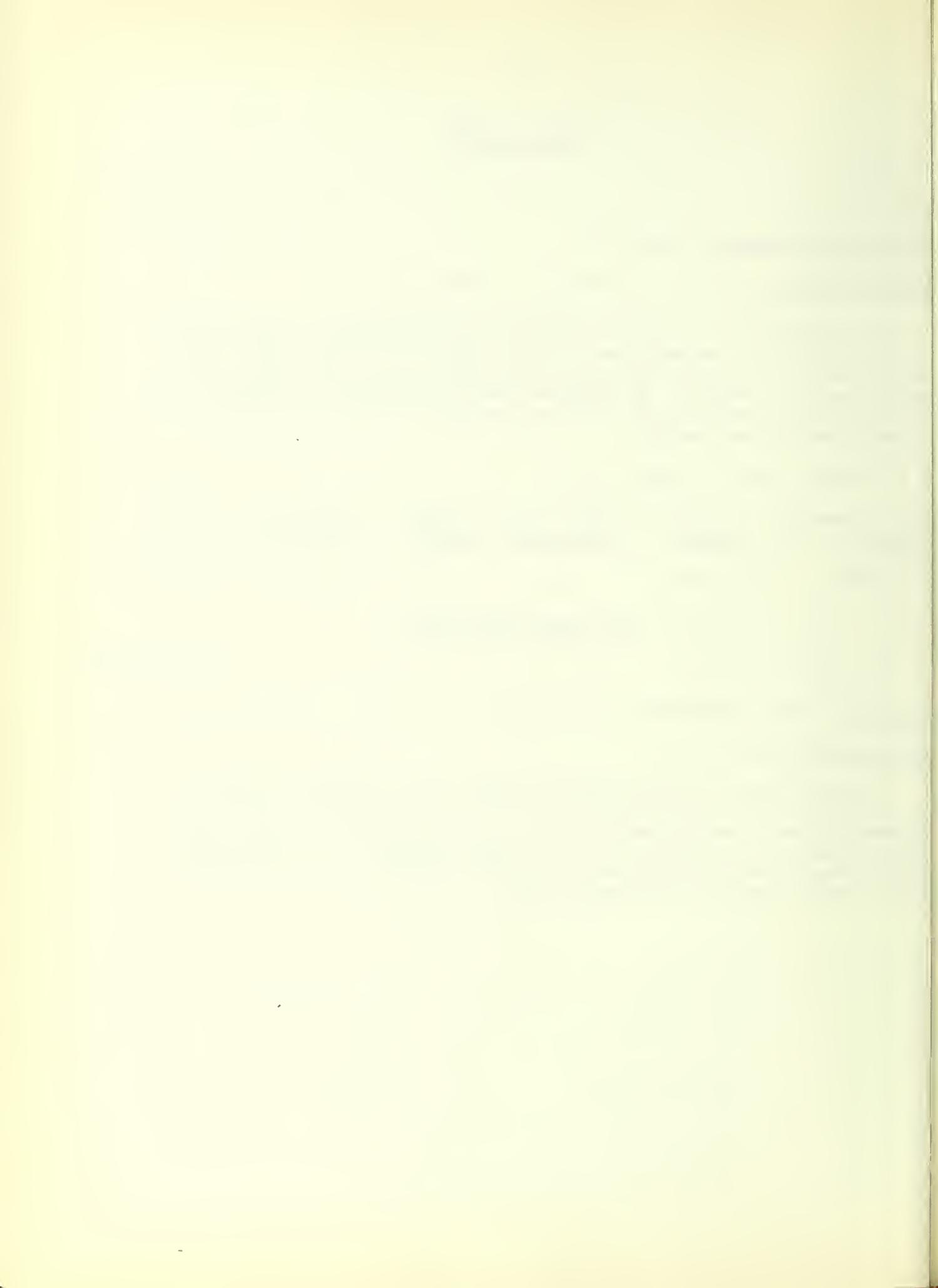
THE CHURCH HOME SOCIETY

5 Walnut Street

Executive Sibley Higginbotham

Service Statistics

The Church Home is a social agency whose church affiliation (Episc.) limits the variety of cases who are eligible for its service. It maintains no staff or facilities in Jamaica Plain, but accepts child placement cases from the Jamaica Plain area at its Walnut Street offices. Mr. Higginbotham and Miss Smith discovered that during the years 1962-63 only two cases had come to their attention from Jamaica Plain.



ASSOCIATED DAY CARE SERVICES

962 Parker Street
Bromley Park
CA 7-4308

Jamaica Plain Day Care Center

Secretary: Mary McLean

Service Statistics

The Center provides care for children who need day care outside of family. Applicants are screened for validity and priority of need, due to demand of services.

For 1963

Children serviced	101
Days open	215
Average age	3-4 years old
Total attendance and days opened plus services rendered	9801

BOSTON Y.M.C.A.

316 Huntington Avenue
KE 6-7800

Membership Department: Mrs. Sheridan

Service Statistics

The Boston YMCA has no staff or facilities in Jamaica Plain. Members and non members use the Boston facility at 316 Huntington Avenue. The following statistics include only registered YMCA members. Many people take part in the activities who are not members.

For 1963

Jamaica Plain residents registered at Boston Y.M.C.A.

150 Males

Fees are set according to individual income. No one is excluded because of inability to pay.

CATHOLIC FAMILY COUNSELING, INC.

49 Franklin Street
LI 2-0903

Director of Casework: Mr. Zarkadas

Service Statistics

The agency's primary function is to enable families and individuals to achieve happier, more productive lives through professional psychiatric casework service. There are no facilities or staff in Jamaica Plain. All applicants are served from the Boston office.

For January through December 1963

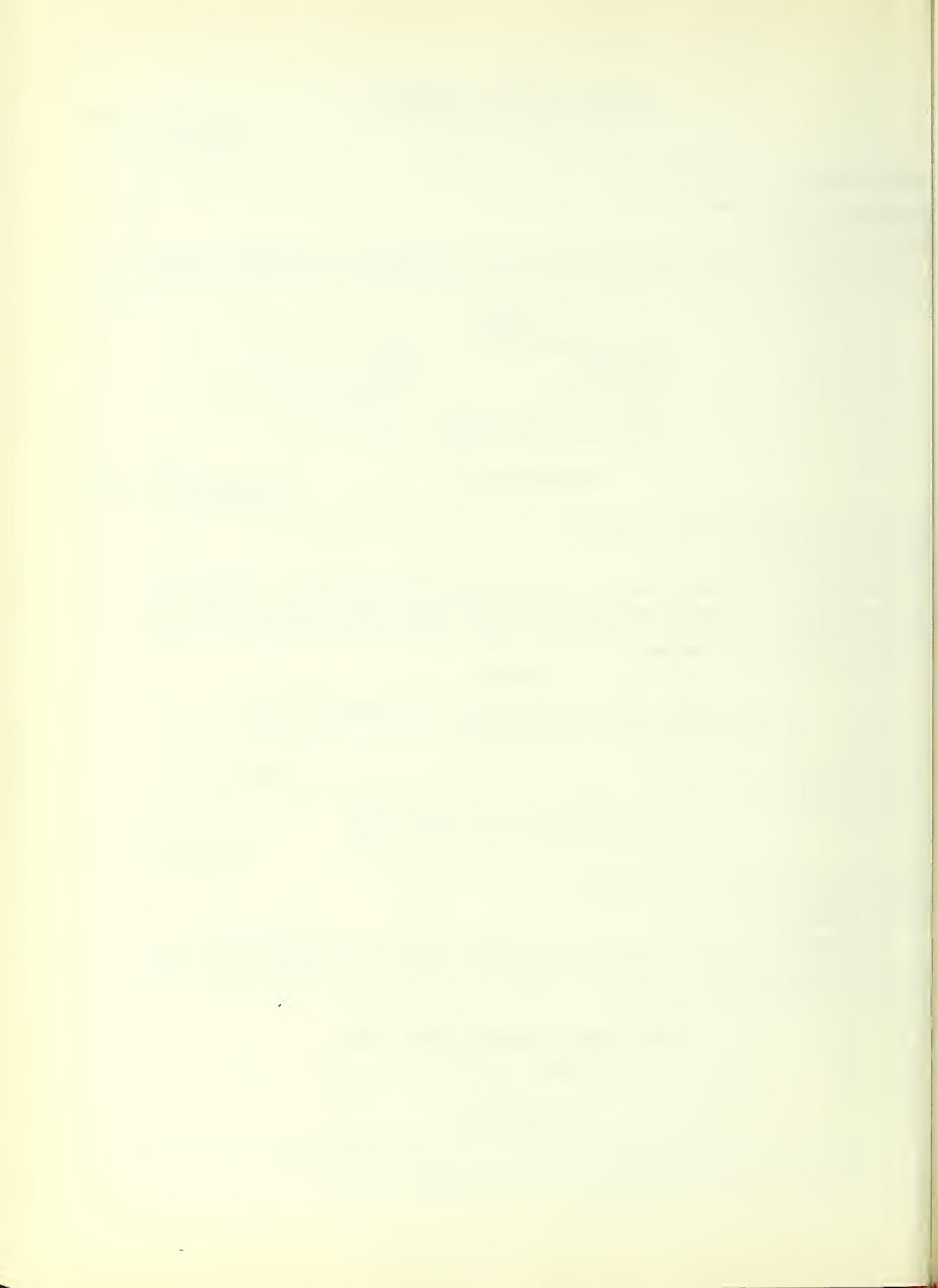
Applications made

32

Average age

25-----45

Caseworker usually assigned. Fee is sliding fee scale based upon income and size of family. Fifty percent paid no fee in Jamaica Plain.



JAMES JACKSON PUTNAM CHILDREN'S CENTER

244 Townsend Street
GA 7-1715

Business Manager: Mrs. Luz

Sliding fee scale based upon yearly income of family, payable on monthly basis.

Secretary to Directors: Mrs. Cohen

Service Statistics

No staff or facility in Jamaica Plain area. Social worker does visit homes of clients.

January 1962 through December 1963

Jamaica Plain residents serviced by Center

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
6 youths	7 youths
7 adults	7 adults

Average age of youths

4-7 years

Range of ages

Birth to 8 years

Follow up in Jamaica Plain

One case - to 15 years old

Both child and parent are treated and tested through psychiatric, psychological and neurological services.

JUDGE BAKER GUIDANCE CENTER

295 Longwood Avenue
BE 2-8390

Researcher: Miss Dewey

Service Statistics

The Center's primary function is to diagnose and treat delinquent children who have severe fears, anxieties, educational disabilities and are unable to adjust satisfactorily at home, in school or in the community.

Ages range from five to seventeen years with fee charged according to income of family.

No statistics available for Jamaica Plain area.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT de PAUL

7 Water Street
RI 2-0150

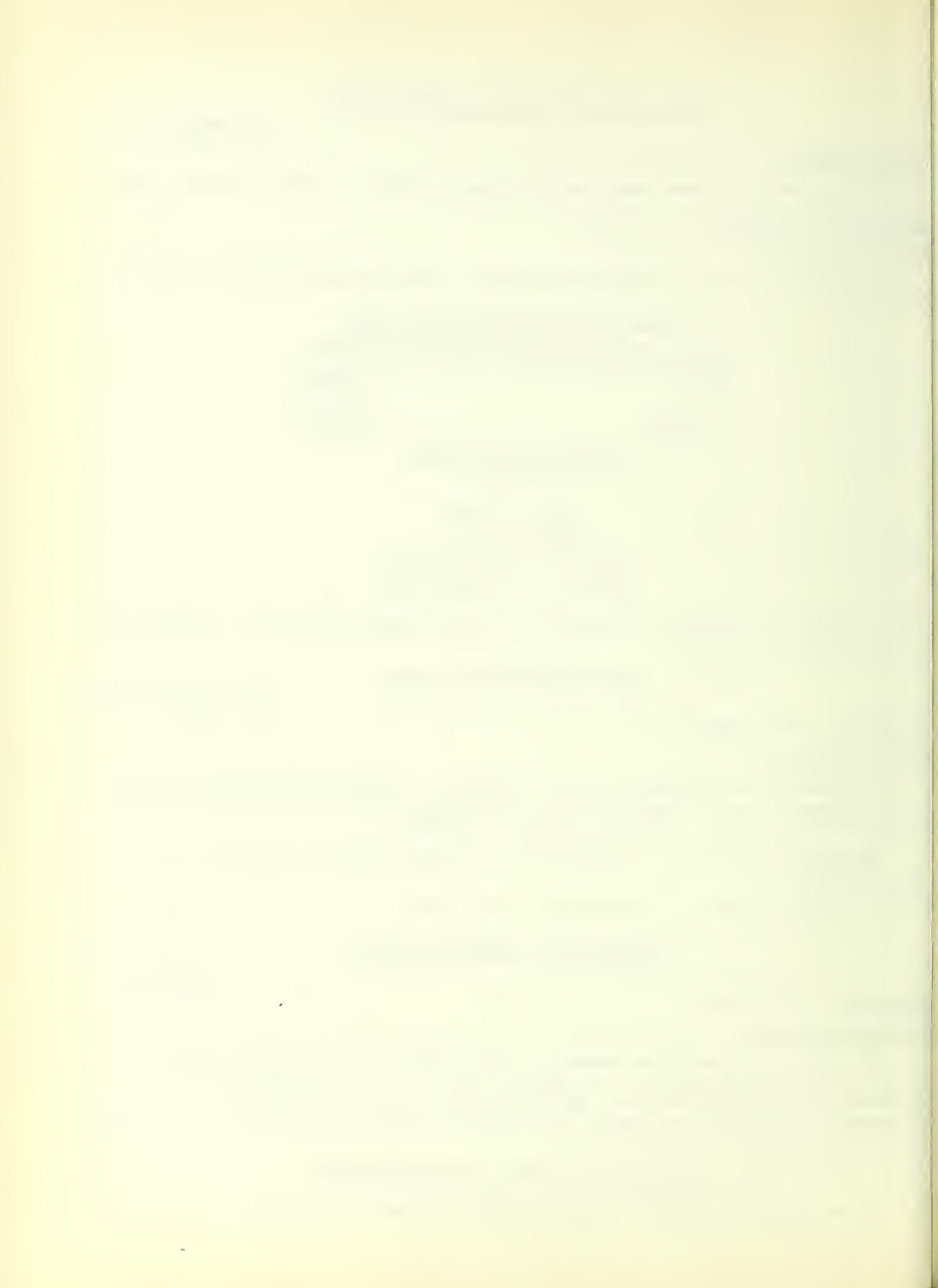
Executive: Miss Haywood

Service Statistics

The society has volunteer members in the different areas of Boston working usually through church groups. In Jamaica Plain, St. Thomas Aquinas, Our Lady of Lourdes, and Blessed Sacrament Parishes have a total of thirty-five male volunteers working with two hundred and twenty-nine families through the St. Vincent de Paul Conference.

For October 1, 1962 to September 1963

Three Catholic Churches in Jamaica Plain serviced 229 families.



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION

48 Boylston Street
HU 2-1122

Office Manager: Carl Nelson

No statistics available due to reorganization of department. However, the organization caters to older adult groups, for the most part.

R.I.G. AGENCY STATISTICS

JAMAICA PLAIN NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

Service Statistics

		<u>Jamaica Plain Neighborhood House</u>		<u>Bromley-Heath</u>	
		<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
<u>Under 18 years</u>	- Male	430	475	448	460
	- Female	445	480	400	420
<u>Over 18 years</u>	- Male	49	60	14	20
	- Female	15	30	30	30
<u>Golden Age</u>				80	85
<u>Total</u>	- Male (<u>Excl. Golden Age</u>)	479	535	462	480
	- Female "	<u>460</u>	<u>510</u>	<u>430</u>	<u>450</u>
<u>TOTALS</u>	(<u>Incl.</u> " ")	939	1,045	972	1,015

VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON

Data compiled for the Committee on Redevelopment, United Community Services
Jamaica Plain District

	Time Period Covered	
	January-June, 1963	Year, 1962
NUMBER SERVED		
Cases	738	1,207
Individuals (Patients)	728	1,128
Families	500	735
VISITS	5,265	10,071
SEX		
Male:	203	Not available
Female:	527	
Not reported:	8	
AGE GROUPS	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Visits</u>
Under 1 year	197	400
1 month to 1 year		174
1 - 4 years	42	137
5 - 19 years	52	316
20 - 44 years	229	1,548
45 - 64 years	73	1,006
65 and over	145	1,684
FEE STATUS OF VISITS		
Full Fee, paid by patients paid by third parties	Not available as yet for 1963	<u>Number</u> <u>Percent</u> 363 3.6 463 4.6 1,682 16.7
Part Fee, paid by patients paid by third parties		3,052 30.3
Nonchargeable		1,913 19.0
Free		2,598 25.8

August, 1963

The Jamaica Plain District is defined by the VNA as being the area included in the following census tracts: V1, V3, V4A, V4B, V5, V6, W1A, W2.

Note

The census area V1 is not included in the VNA definition of J. P. This omits a small residential area and a larger vacant area full of parks, cemeteries, etc., from our BRA map definition of Jamaica Plain. The VNA cannot provide this V1 data as no discrimination is made in their records as to locality of patients inside districts.



VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION SUPPLEMENT

Data from V.N.A. Activity
and Statistical Report
for 1962, prepared by
Miss Clement

Table XII

Percentage Distribution of Fee Status of Visits, according to Districts

Year of 1962

DISTRICTS	FULL FEE		PART FEE			FREE AND NOT CHARGEABLE
	Paid by Patients	Billed to Agencies	Paid by Patients	Billed to Pub. Asst.	Billed to Others	
Brighton	17.4	11.8	12.7	36.2	2.5	19.4
Fields Corner	10.0	5.7	11.2	28.9	1.3	42.9
Grove Hall	4.1	8.8	8.3	27.3	1.3	50.2
Hyde Park - Roslindale	13.9	6.9	18.0	23.1	1.9	36.2
Jamaica Plain	3.6	4.6	16.7	27.3	3.0	44.8
Northeast	5.5	2.5	13.4	47.7	1.3	29.6
Roxbury	1.5	4.4	6.6	37.5	0.2	49.8
South End - South Boston	4.8	3.5	4.6	39.1	1.1	46.9
Average	7.0	5.7	11.0	34.0	1.5	40.8

This table, compiled from 1962 statistics by Miss Clement of the V.N.A., is a useful reflection of a social index of Boston districts. Miss Clement points out, for example, that Brighton has the largest fraction of bills both totally paid by patient and by some charitable agency. This may reflect the relative affluence of the Brighton Community and at the same time reveal the large elderly population there whose entire medical care is agency-paid. Jamaica Plain is much smaller in both of these areas, but shows a large fraction of partially paid bills, combining patient and Public Assistance money. This may say something about the family and residential nature of Jamaica Plain, and the less affluent nature of its citizens. Notice that Roxbury is much the same as J. P., and the South End is another type of situation, with a very small percentage of its bills paid by patients at all.



J A M A I C A P L A I N S T U D Y

PART IV

Interviews and Analysis

by

United Community Services
Metropolitan Boston

Urban Development Department



Introduction

Part IV

As in any valid and reliable research, so in this study it was important to obtain a representative sample of the total population or devise some method which allows a realistic picture, and to make this sample applicable. To accomplish this, four steps are necessary: devise a method, gather the data, make an analysis of the data, and present practical recommendations. It might be well to describe briefly the significance of each step.

First, some theoretical model in the form of a method for analyzing the survey must be accepted. The very nature of the questions asked on the survey establishes assumptions as to the significance of particular variables in the total sample. By measuring certain variables and omitting others the questions establish the importance of those that are measured. Furthermore, the questions should set up a pattern that accounts for the interrelation of the variables measured so that these variables will not appear as isolated factors when the survey is completed. Once this theoretical model or method is accepted, there is no further need to question the importance or meaning of the variables being tested, unless some data appears that contradicts the pattern that has been devised to account for the variables. If this contradiction occurs, there must be a further analysis of the method; but if no contradiction appears, the very fact that the data falls into the pattern set up by the method is a measure of the success of the method and the validity and reliability of the assumptions therein. After the method is accepted and the data clarified and categorized by means of correlation, a concrete analysis of the data must be made. The study is at this stage still in the realm of theory, but this concrete analysis prepares the way for the final step, the presentation of practical recommendations.

This report uses the five sections in Part IV to describe in detail the way in which these four steps have been accomplished. The first section presents the method of the study, the second presents the correlated raw data obtained by this method, the third analyzes the raw data and additional information obtained from informal interviews and residents' comments, the fourth presents charts and graphs



Introduction, Part IV, continued.

of material related to the raw data as well as the raw data itself where it has not been previously included in Sections II or III, and the fifth lists recommendations according to categories of problems.

The last two sections are intended to be of most direct use to the Citizens' Committee of Jamaica Plain; the entire five sections may be of interest to particular individuals in the community and to others who are not connected with the community but who are interested in community study research.



J A M A I C A P L A I N S T U D Y

PART IV

Section I

Establishment of Reliability and Validity

by

United Community Services
of Metropolitan Boston

Urban Development Department



Random Sample Basis of Interviews

The purpose of this section is to explain the method developed to establish a criteria of analysis of the three hundred and fourteen (314) interviews conducted in the Jamaica Plain G.N.R.P. area. The interviews were conducted on a random basis, however, not a representative random sample. The presentation of our sample as an accurate representation of the total Jamaica Plain G.N.R.P. population of over forty thousand (40,000) is doubtful until methods are applied. These methods and their value will be explained in greater detail as we proceed.

Our random sample technique required that we interview every fifth household, either owner or renter. Because of the amount of refusals, disinterested, and "not at home" residents, we were able to cover the complete tract before the sample number specified was received. This allowed a more random sample than we had anticipated. Once the specified number was received from each tract, the sample interviewing was completed for that tract. From factors gained, it is evident that we touched many varied aspects and segments of the G.N.R.P. area of Jamaica Plain. Also, by using informal techniques after the formal interviews were completed, we were able to gather more conclusive data to establish reliability and validity of the sample itself. However, it is important to note that the informal techniques and data gathered were treated separately and apart from formal "raw" data so as not to influence the true representation of factors and variables.

The 314 interviews indicate the opinions of the respondents. The problem is to convert the opinions into some measurement that can be considered both reliable and valid as a measurement of the conditions of the community as well as the judgment or opinion of the total population.

The Significance of a Study of Opinions

A valid reason for making a study of the opinions of the people is to attempt to gain deeper insight and analysis through a source not experiencing the same conditions as the people directly involved in the community. But at the same time it is incorrect either to assume that the results of such an analysis will present the solution and cure of the problems or to dismiss their



significance when they present facts and ideas that may have already been common knowledge. Their legitimate purpose is to attempt to measure conditions of the community and through scientific analysis establish conclusions that can be relied upon with the greatest degree of certainty possible. If the interviews do corroborate the ideas of the people directly involved in community planning and activities, then a major step in directing the analysis of the problem has been taken, because this agreement has shown the direction and priority that should be considered in analyzing the problem. Thus, it is important to stress the fact that the interview is not a solution but a tool used to avoid duplication and prevent wasted resources.

If the interviews contradict beliefs of facts that have already been established, then the interviews again serve as a tool, this time showing the need to investigate deeper into the questionable factors. If a gap still persists and immediate action is necessary, then assumptions supported by some kind of evidence must be made to explain the gap between the theories concluded from the interview and the practical situation existing. These assumptions are used as tools or guidelines both for immediate action and for further investigation.

Research cannot be isolated and given concentrated attention as the all inclusive agent of solution. It is our intention that the interviews should supplement existing realities, whether the supplement comes in the cloak of corroboration or contradiction.

Purpose of the Charts, Graphs, and Scales

The interviews had a total of twenty-six questions. Some of the questions have a strict numerical value that is easily interpreted (for example, questions 1 and 2 on the questionnaire). Many have a more significant value in that the language of the responses was transposed into charts, graphs, and scales to allow precision and clarity in interpretation, and this precision and clarity, in turn, facilitate comparison with both the felt opinion of the residents and the data that is available from the 1960 census. Both comparisons are useful in formulating hypotheses: the first gives insight and direction, and the second establishes validity and reliability. Most of the detailed information concerning the graphs is discussed in the report to allow the graphs to be unobstructed by descriptive language that may tend to deviate from the true purpose of the graphs.



Correlation of Interviews with 1960 Census Data

Through correlation and application of the 1960 census data to our facts obtained in the interviews, a somewhat clearer and more accurate picture of the problems of Jamaica Plain and its needs is being presented with the greatest possible degree of significance and future relativity. It is hoped that by using the census data as a reference some degree of reliability and validity can be established to make our data acceptable for the present problem and possibly for the future. Although it is not a representative random sample, it is a reliable and valid indicator of the facts of the Jamaica Plain Community. Use of the 1960 census data has thus enabled us to obtain a reliable measure for scientific usefulness, something that is of greatest importance when establishing a criterion of analysis.

In order to correlate factors in the G.N.R.P. survey with the factors in the census data, certain procedures were necessary. By using each tract separately, one could pin down any gaps or discrepancies between the sample and census tract data, but the boundaries of the census tracts were not always consistent with the G.N.R.P. boundaries. Because only part of each of the tracts S4, V1, V2 and W1A are within the G.N.R.P. boundary, the population for the portion of each tract lying within the G.N.R.P. boundary was prorated. For the same reason, the ratio of male-female population within the G.N.R.P. boundary was also prorated for these districts. The ratio of another social factor, owner-renter, was broken down for these tracts according to city blocks in the census data, and this was compared with the G.N.R.P. boundaries of Jamaica Plain.

Because information on the male-female and owner-renter variables was available in the census data, correlation of this data with the interviews was more readily possible on these variables than others. To add to the reliability of these variables, these two sets received the greatest percent of answers, whereas many other questions would have refusals or a different set of answers possible. These two variables were, then, the most reliable. All the variables had to take the G.N.R.P. boundaries into consideration and determine the ratio on a percent or prorated basis, but more adjustment was necessary for those other than the male-female, owner-renter variables because less information was available for those other variables.



It was desirable to have a variable that would represent a segment of the population and at the same time be characteristic of some factor in the community. It was felt that if any variables might show a difference in responses to certain questions that were representative of our sample, it might be male-female and renter-owner. So it was decided that the economic factor of home owner and renter might have some significance especially if this was correlated with male-female respondents. This gives us from both the census data and the G.N.R.P. survey a sex ratio factor, an economic factor, and perhaps even a value oriented factor if we can make the hypothesis that ownership implies concern for the upkeep of one's property while rentership decreases this concern. With these factors available from two sources of information we can use their correlation as a rule or guideline for reliability and validity.

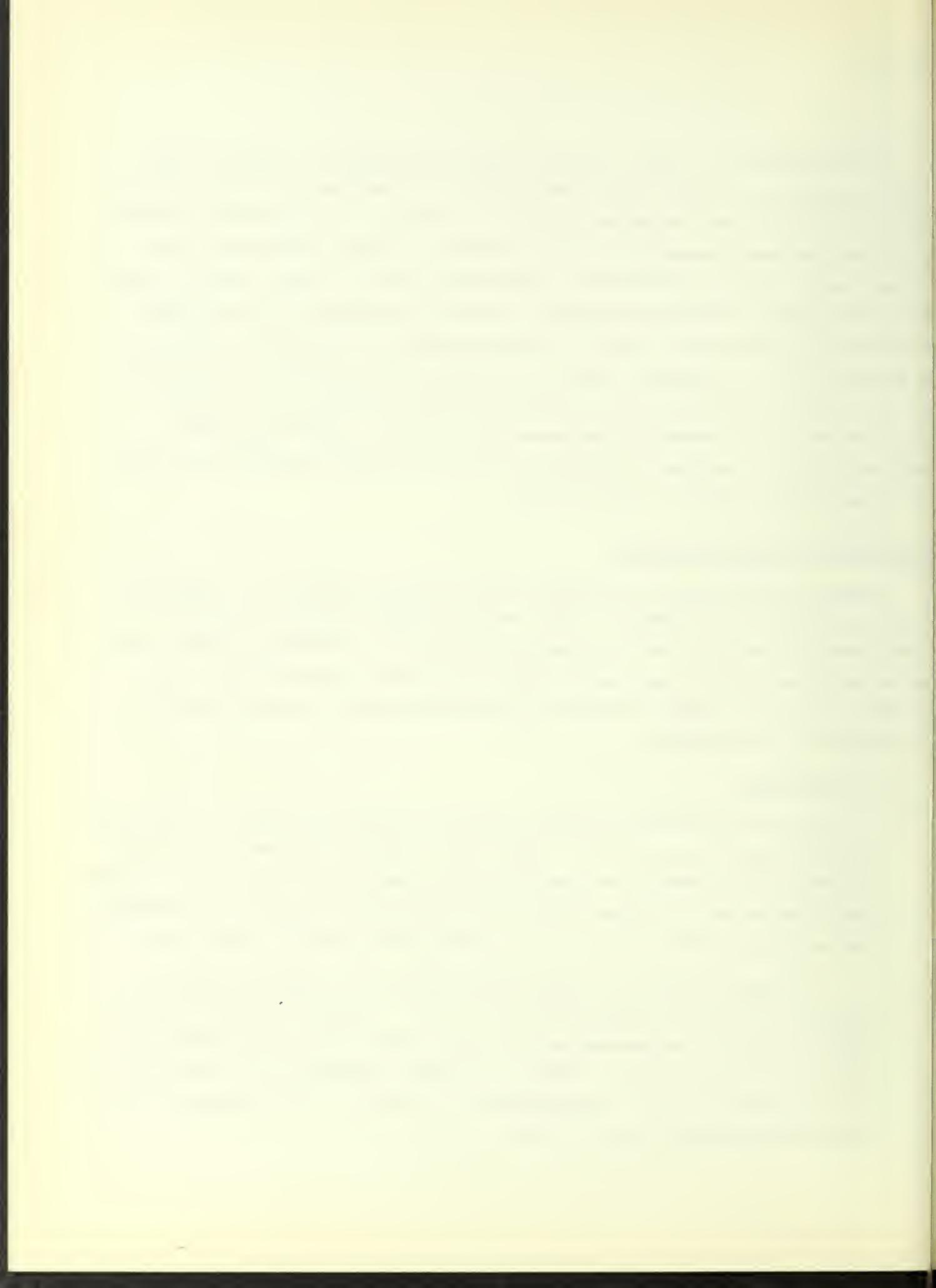
Significance of Other Variables

However, while these two variables may be the most reliable and significant characteristics of the community, other less consistent variables may serve to corroborate our original two variables and thus serve a worthwhile purpose. The male-female and renter-owner factors would be even more reliable if we could establish some relationship between our age distribution in the sample and education level of respondents.

A. Age Factor

The age range was well distributed over our 20 to 65 range and beyond 65 (see age graph in Section II). Again, due to lack of information we could not accurately determine our age distribution according to census data because our interview and the census material used different ten year age breakdowns, but we could correlate our ratio of persons over 65 with the census material.

In comparison with the 1960 census material, our interview showed an overrepresentation of people from age 60 to 65. We were concerned that this might signify an overrepresentation of older people which could, because of the nature of our questions, affect our answers and give an unreliable direction to our sample; but this overrepresentation of age 60 to 65 was balanced by an underrepresentation of age 50 to 60.



B. Education Factor

Next was the education level that could definitely influence the sample. According to the census data, the median years completed for the Jamaica Plain G.N.R.P. area is 11 years; the average of our sample is 12 years (see education graph in Section II). This would seem to indicate that the education level had no significant difference, although it is not accurate to suggest that a full year difference might not influence the sample. However, the difference, if any, might show a higher degree of meaningful responses and more thoughtful consideration of answers which might prove more helpful. In other words, the differences between the sample and census tract data variables mentioned was not considered sufficient to affect the reliability of the sample.

Means of Determining Significance of Responses

To remain as consistent as possible throughout our analysis, a ten percent (10%) level of difference between our sample and the census data was allowed before any real concern would be necessary. This ten percent difference would allow our sample to fluctuate between ten percent above and ten percent below the census tract data. For example, if we found that when the sample interviews were correlated with the census data females were overrepresented in a certain census tract, then we would allow an overrepresentation as high as ten percent, and anything above ten percent or below ten percent was felt to represent a difference that would have a marked influence on the sample. Only by using this ten percent level of allowance throughout the questions was there hope for achieving consistency of value. This ten percent level of significance was used also concerning the specific streets cited as trouble spots in each tract in order to gain better representation of the problem areas which are illustrated in Section IV. This ten percent allows a better overall representation, a more concentrated analysis of the tract, without using every street. It also allows every tract to be represented if a certain number of responses are given for a street. (See explanation on page 10 and illustration on page 11.)

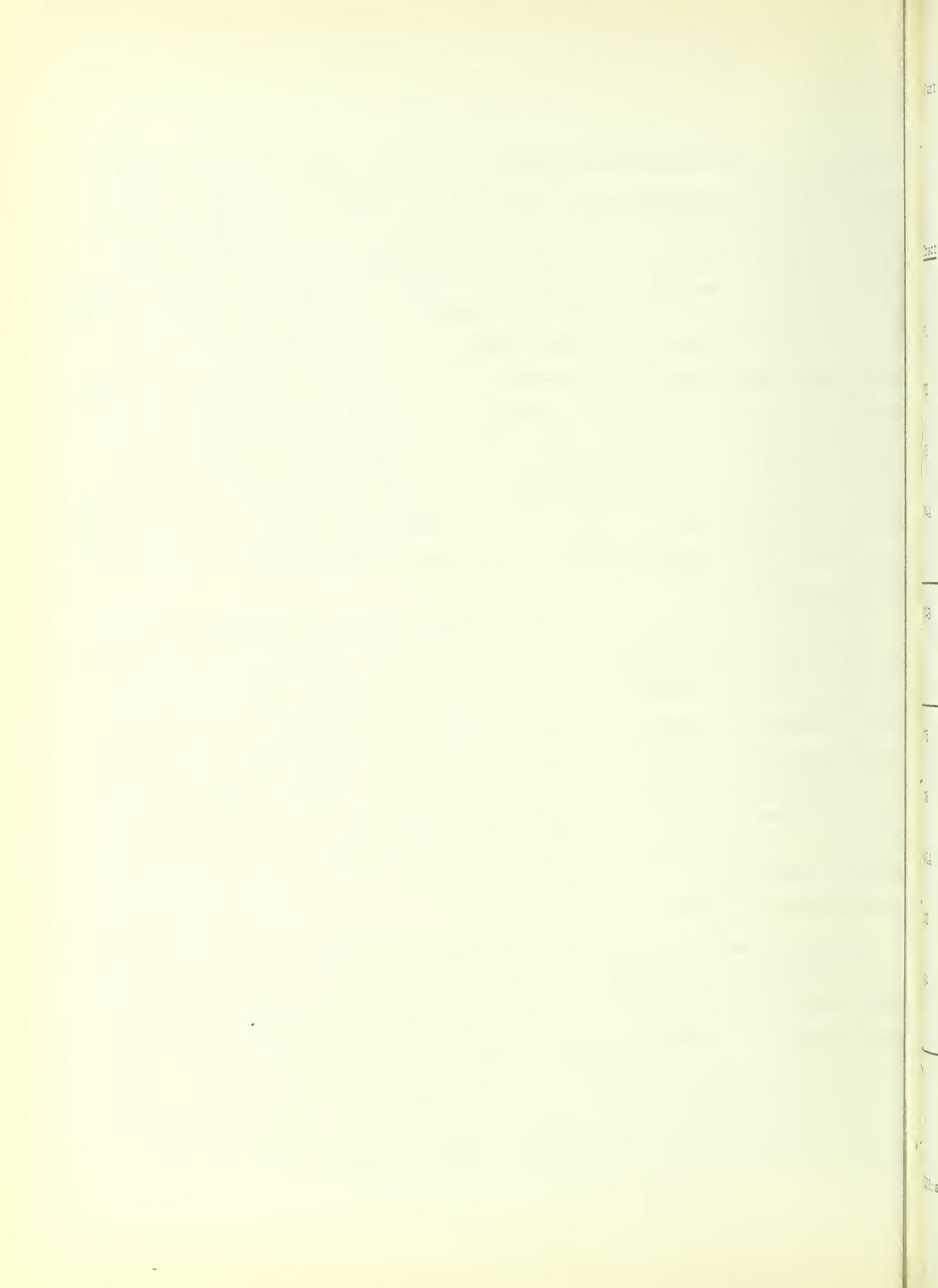
A brief explanation of the method we used to establish the reliable and valid significance of the respondents might aid clarification. As mentioned, the female-male and owner-renter ratios were the most reliable variables. These were used as



variables to test the representativeness of our sample. Once we discovered that tracts had an overrepresentation of one of these variables we attempted to prove the effect on the sample. Four questions, numbers 16, 18, 21, and 23, were taken from the interview because they were considered crucial to the direction of the study. Their responses were analyzed for each tract to see whether the variables if overrepresented would or would not influence the responses. For example, if there was a tract with proportionately more females in the interviews than in the 1960 census data, these questions were analyzed for that tract according to each of the four factors (male, female, owner, renter). Or if there was an overrepresentation of any combination of variables, for example female-owner, a breakdown of all possible combinations of the variables was made (male-owner, male-renter, female-owner, female-renter), and the questions were analyzed according to this breakdown. Thus it was discernable if a single factor or combination factor, if overrepresented in any tract, might respond differently; and the overrepresentation could be taken into consideration.

To briefly summarize our cross tabulation variables, the combination of two factors, female-owners, produced the only element that responded in the affirmative to questions on the presence of teenage problems to a degree (above ten percent) that influenced the sample. The following chart shows a percent breakdown of the four factors and indicates a comparison between these percentages in the sample and the 1960 census for each tract. No single factor produced responses that were adequately overrepresented in the positive or negative to demand adjustments or allowance. In other words, no single factor was adequate to insure a sample influence either negative or positive. It had to be a combination of two elements to influence the sample.

Even this percent of affirmative female-owner responses becomes less influential on the sample when it is seen that the method used proved that this positive aspect only corroborates the positive trend of the interview data exclusive of the female-owner factor. For example, all these questions have a greater ratio of affirmative answers before our female-owners are considered, so that their addition of a greater positive representation does not bring in a contradiction. They provided data on trends, on development or direction of teenage values, on people's knowledge of constructive teenage activities, and on the specific nature of teenage problems, if any.



Comparison of Census Material with Interview DataEstablishing Reliability and Validity of Data

<u>Tract</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Economic Factor</u>		<u>Sex Ratio</u>		<u>Representation Ratio</u>	
		<u>Owner</u>	<u>Renter</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>		
V1	1950	sample: <u>56</u> census: <u>15</u>	<u>44</u> <u>85</u>	<u>50</u> <u>46</u>	<u>50</u> <u>54</u>	Over representation of owners	
V2	5929	sample: <u>14</u> census: <u>13</u>	<u>86</u> <u>87</u>	<u>32</u> <u>45</u>	<u>68</u> <u>55</u>	Over representation of females	
V3	3139	sample: <u>32</u> census: <u>23</u>	<u>68</u> <u>77</u>	<u>28</u> <u>48</u>	<u>72</u> <u>52</u>	Over representation of females	
V4A	2152	sample: <u>21</u> census: <u>25</u>	<u>79</u> <u>75</u>	<u>19</u> <u>49</u>	<u>81</u> <u>51</u>	Over representation of females	
V4B	3484	sample: <u>79</u> census: <u>32</u>	<u>21</u> <u>68</u>	<u>33</u> <u>46</u>	<u>67</u> <u>54</u>	Over representation of females Over representation of owners	
V5	7926	sample: <u>53</u> census: <u>33</u>	<u>47</u> <u>67</u>	<u>38</u> <u>46</u>	<u>62</u> <u>54</u>	Over representation of owners	
V6	6454	sample: <u>36</u> census: <u>28</u>	<u>64</u> <u>72</u>	<u>59</u> <u>47</u>	<u>41</u> <u>53</u>	Over representation of males	
W1A	5120	sample: <u>47</u> census: <u>41</u>	<u>53</u> <u>59</u>	<u>37</u> <u>44</u>	<u>63</u> <u>56</u>	O.K. 10% allowance	
W2	4290	sample: <u>21</u> census: <u>25</u>	<u>79</u> <u>75</u>	<u>23</u> <u>48</u>	<u>77</u> <u>52</u>	Over representation of females	
S4	1160	sample: <u>18</u> census: <u>10</u>	<u>82</u> <u>90</u>	<u>45</u> <u>41</u>	<u>55</u> <u>59</u>	O.K. 10% allowance	

<u>GNRP AREA Percent Ratio</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Renter</u>
Census tract:	30	70
Interviews:	40	60

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It might be said that our sample is not a true representative sample because it has not tabulated the effects of the factors of economics, age, and education. Any marked difference in these variables would indicate a matter for further and deeper investigation. However, our data does establish an even distribution of these variables in the total Jamaica Plain population, and therefore diminishes the influence of these factors in preventing validity and reliability of the sample.

Purpose of the Graphs and Scales

The graphs and scales used in the analysis of the interviews are fairly self-explanatory. However, a word of caution is advisable. Each graph is scaled to exact proportion, but the proportion varies from one chart to another so that it is necessary to note the measurements of each graph in comparing them. Also it might be helpful to explain the method involved in a few graphs and charts that are more difficult to interpret, and to include examples of such graphs in this section.

A. Clarification

First of all, the simplified dotgrams for question 23 of the interview were used to give the clearest picture of the location of problem streets within each tract. Because it was considered desirable to have each street represented, every response is represented on the dotgrams. Each dot represents a single affirmative reply by respondents regarding youth problems.

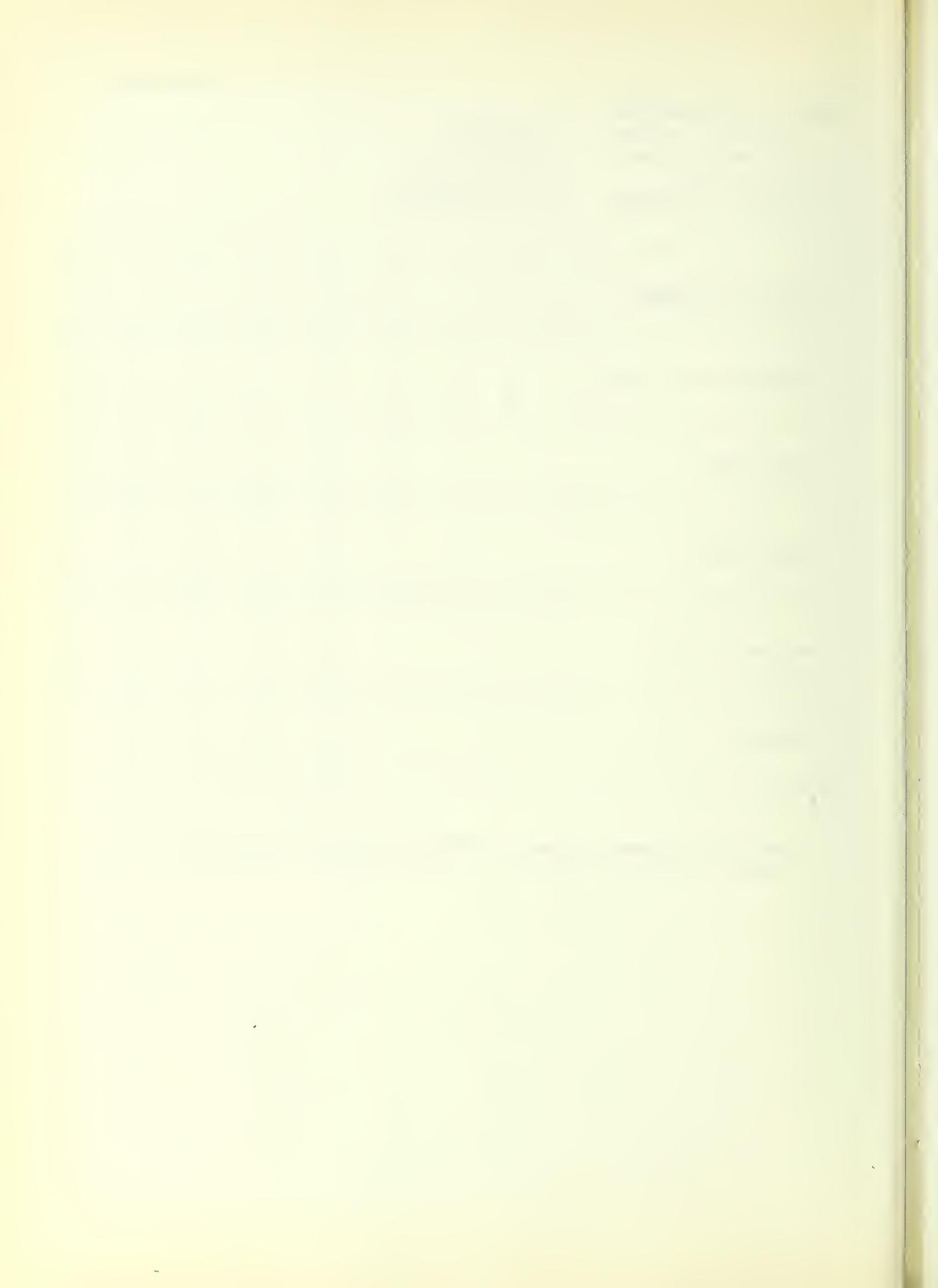


Code for Youth Problems:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| A Hanging on corners | E Drinking |
| B Out late at night | F Gangs |
| C Racing cars | G Foul language |
| D Blocking sidewalks | H Juvenile crime |

<u>LOCATION OF PROBLEM</u>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
South Huntington Avenue
Heath Street	
Bynner Street
Perkins Street	
Jamaicaway								.

Each dot represents a single affirmative reply by respondents regarding youth problems.

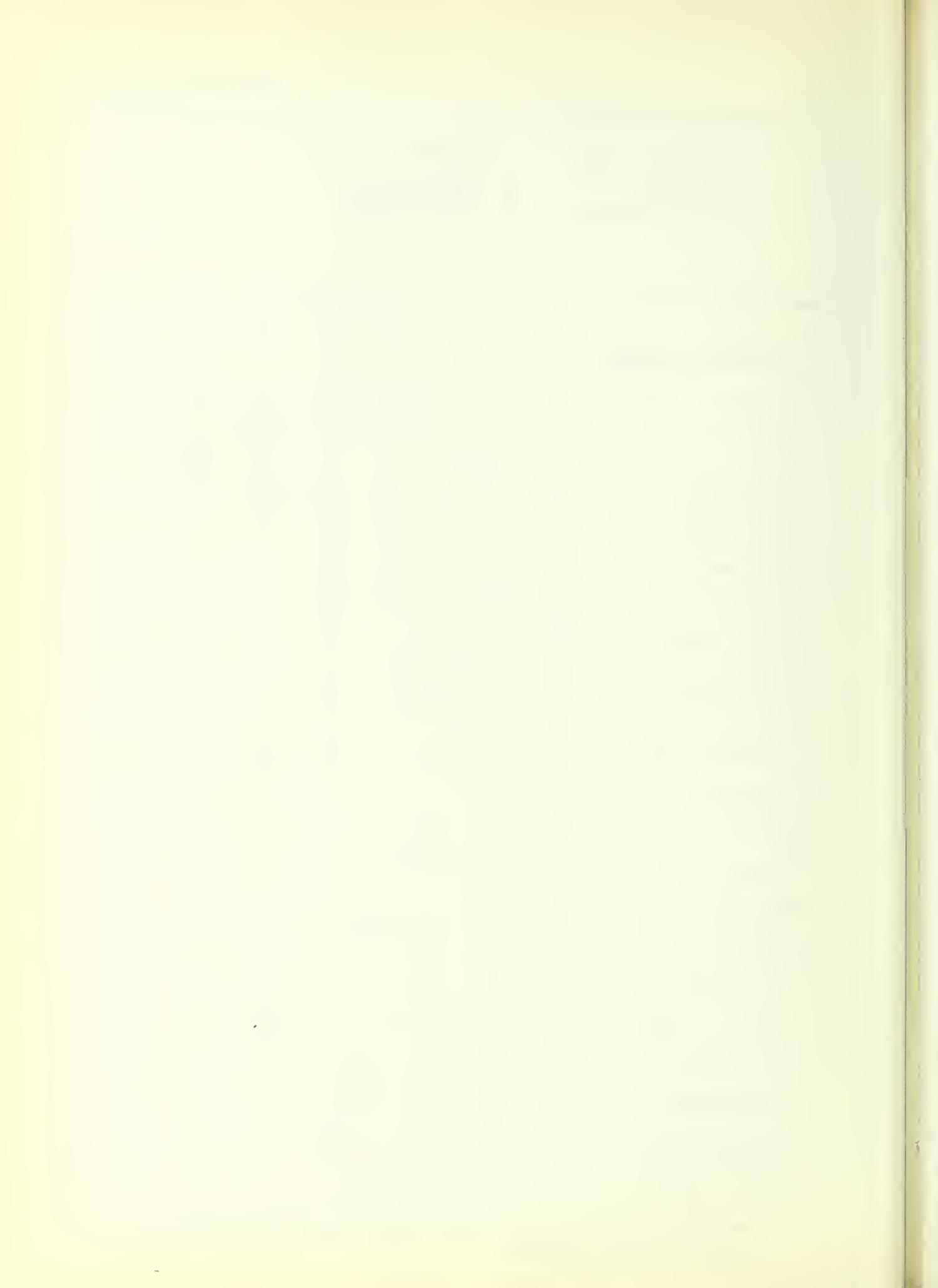


Code for Youth Problems:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| A Hanging on corners | E Drinking |
| B Out late at night | F Gangs |
| C Racing cars | G Foul language |
| D Blocking sidewalks | H Juvenile crime |

<u>LOCATION OF PROBLEM</u>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Chestnut Avenue	••• •••	••• •••	••• •••	••• •••	••• •••	••• •••	•• ••	•• ••
Mary E. Curley School	•• ••	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	•• ••	•• ••
Hyde Square	•• ••	• •	• •		•• ••	• •	• •
Amory Street	• •	• •	•• ••	• •	• •	• •	•• ••	
Caroline Avenue	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •		• •	
Newbern Street	• •	• •			• •	• •	• •	
Cerina Road	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •
Spring Park Avenue		• •	• •		• •	• •	• •	
Lochstead Avenue		• •	• •		• •			• •
Greenough Avenue		• •	• •		• •		• •	
Pond Street			• •			• •		• •
Pershing Road			• •					
Green Street	• •	• •						
Boylston Street	• •	• •				• •		
South Street	• •	• •						
Call Street	• •						• •	
Cranston Street	• •			• •				
Moraine Street	• •							
The Monument	• •							
Brigham's Store	• •							
Centre Street	• •							

- Each dot represents a single affirmative reply by respondents regarding youth problems.

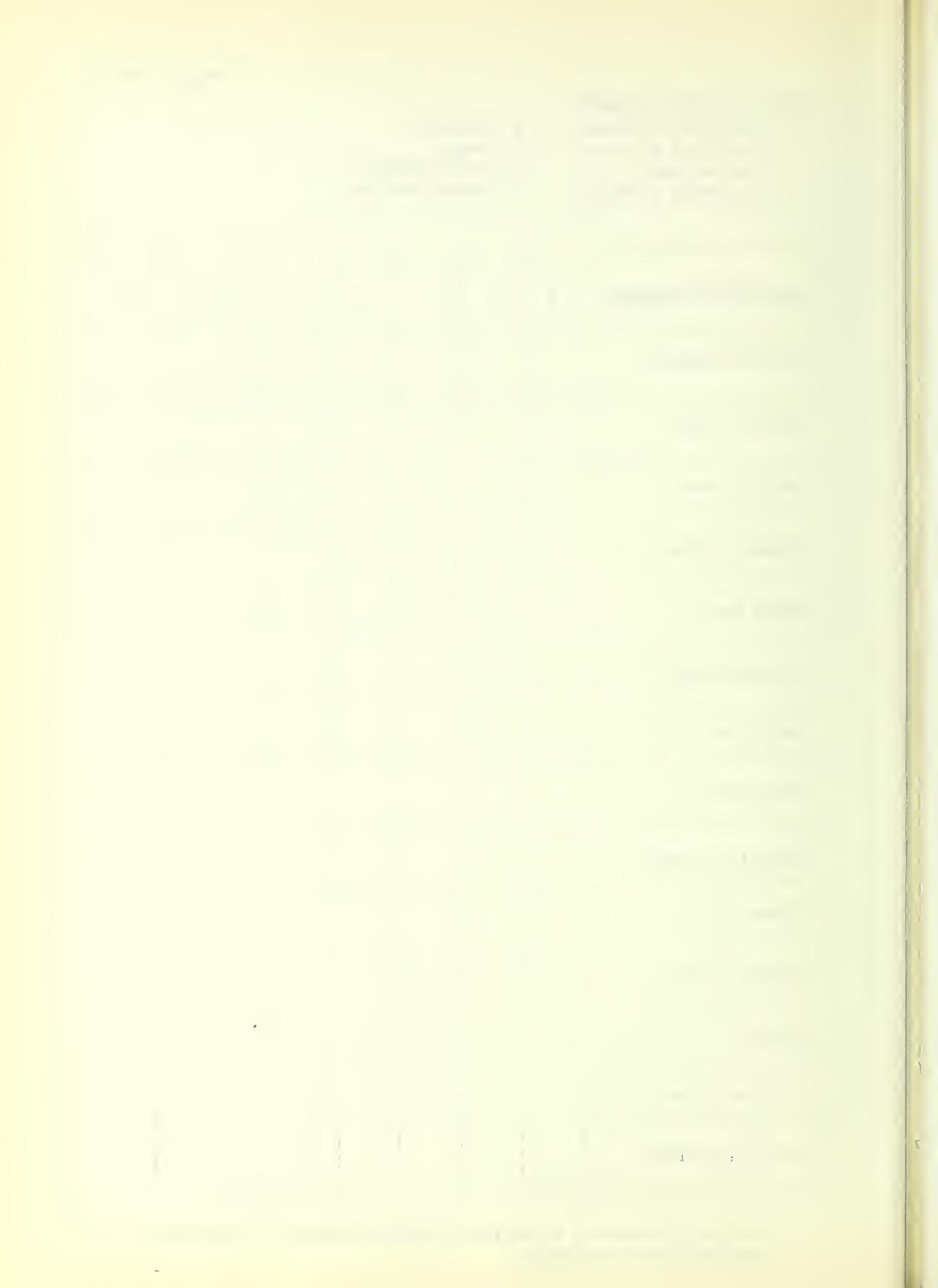


Code for Youth Problem:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| A Hanging on corners | E Drinking |
| B Out late at night | F Gangs |
| C Racing cars | G Foul language |
| D Blocking sidewalks | H Juvenile crime |

<u>LOCATION OF PROBLEM</u>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Bickford Street	::	:::	:::	:	::	:::	::	:
Parker Street	:	:	:	:	:	:	::	:
Heath Street	::	:	:	:	:	:	::	:
Bromley Street	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Horan Way	:	:	:		:	:	::	:
Jackson Square	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Day Street	:	:			:	:	:	:
Plant Court	:	:	:		:	:	:	:
Edgehill Street		:			:	:	:	:
Mansur Street	.			.	.		:	:
Walden Street			:		.		.	
Minden						.	.	
Gayhead Street							.	
Schiller Street					.			

- Each dot represents a single affirmative reply by respondents regarding youth problems.

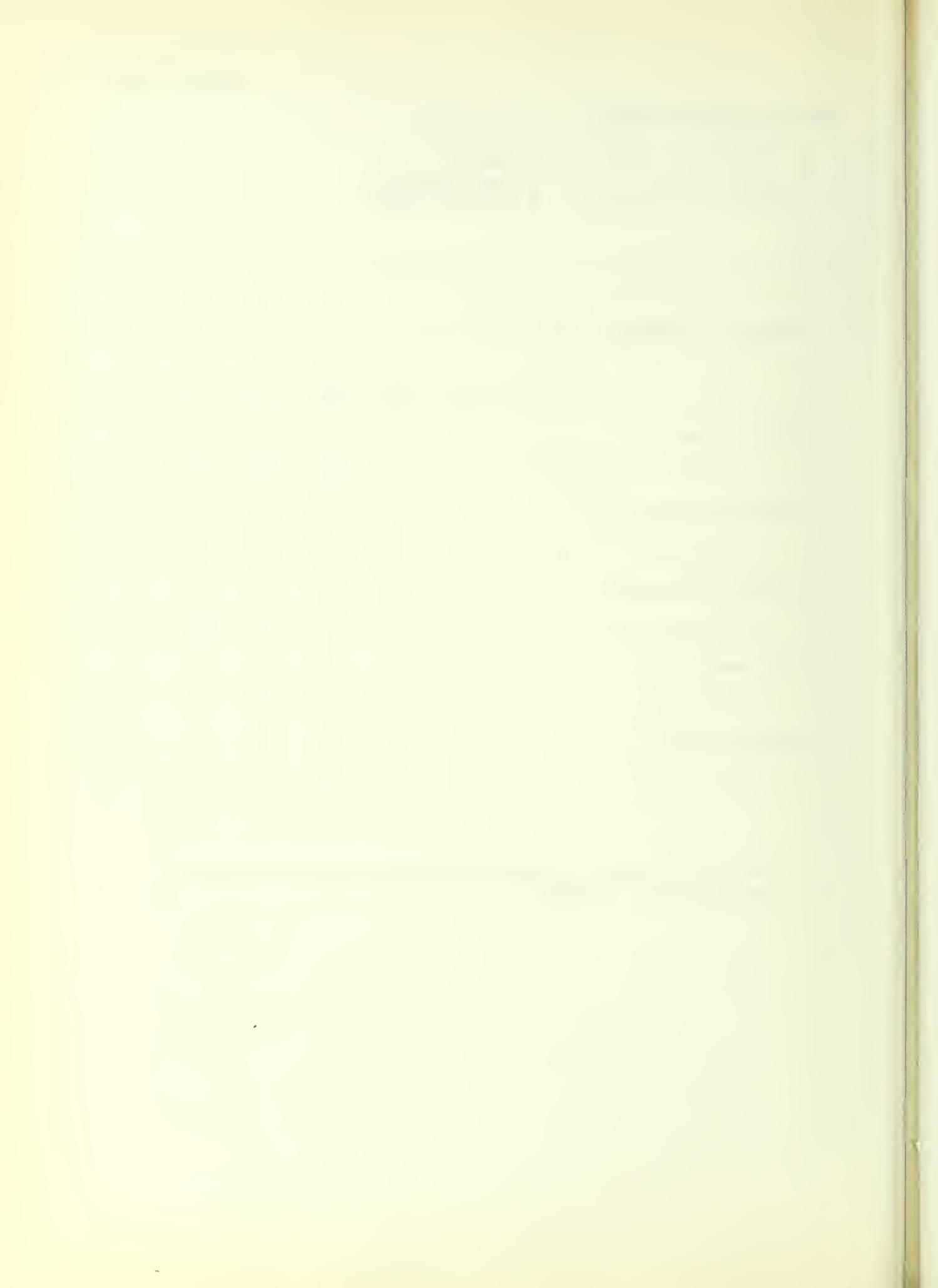


Code for Youth Problems:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| A. Hanging on corners | E. Drinking |
| B. Out late at night | F. Gangs |
| C. Racing cars | G. Foul language |
| D. Blocking sidewalks | H. Juvenile crime |

<u>LOCATION OF PROBLEM</u>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Arcola Street	::	::	::	.		::	::	
Paul Gore Street	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Jefferson Playground	.	.		:
Nira Ledge	.				:	.	.	
Halifax Street		.	.					

- Each dot represents a single affirmative reply by respondents regarding youth problems.



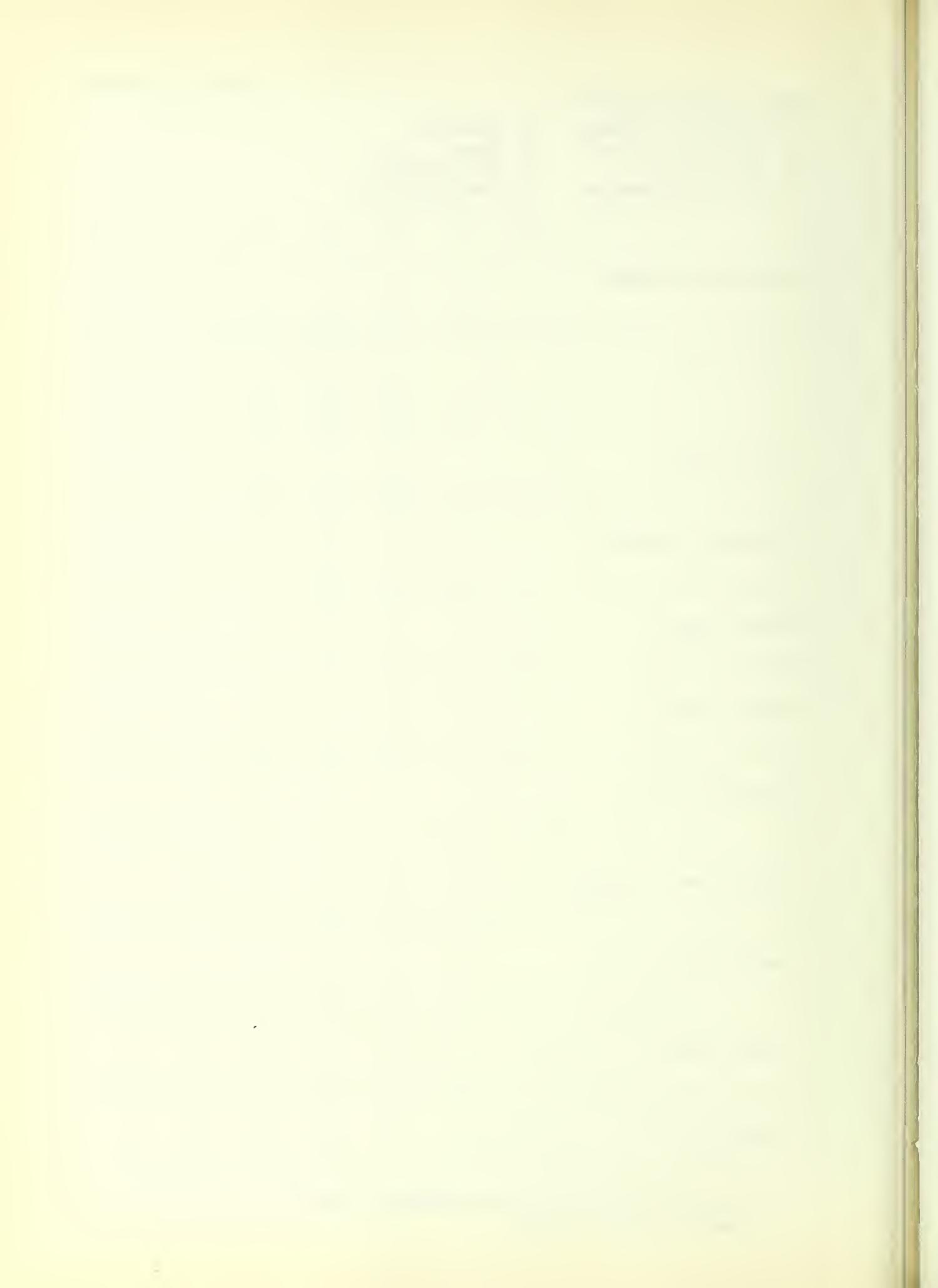
Code for Youth Problems:

Census Tract V3-V4B

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| A Hanging on corners | E Drinking |
| B Out late at night | F Gangs |
| C Racing cars | G Foul language |
| D Blocking sidewalks | H Juvenile crime |

<u>LOCATION OF PROBLEM</u>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Centre Street	:::	:::	:::	:::	:::	:::	::	::::
Forbes Street	:::	:::	:	::	:	..	::	:::
Lamartine Playground	::	:::	::	.	::	::	::	.
Wyman Street	::				.	.	.	::
Mozart Street			..	::
Sheridan Street	..	:					.	.
Bromley-Heath Project		.					:	
Ashley Street	
Lowell School	..							
Armstrong Street	.			.				

- Each dot represents a single affirmative reply by respondents regarding youth problems.



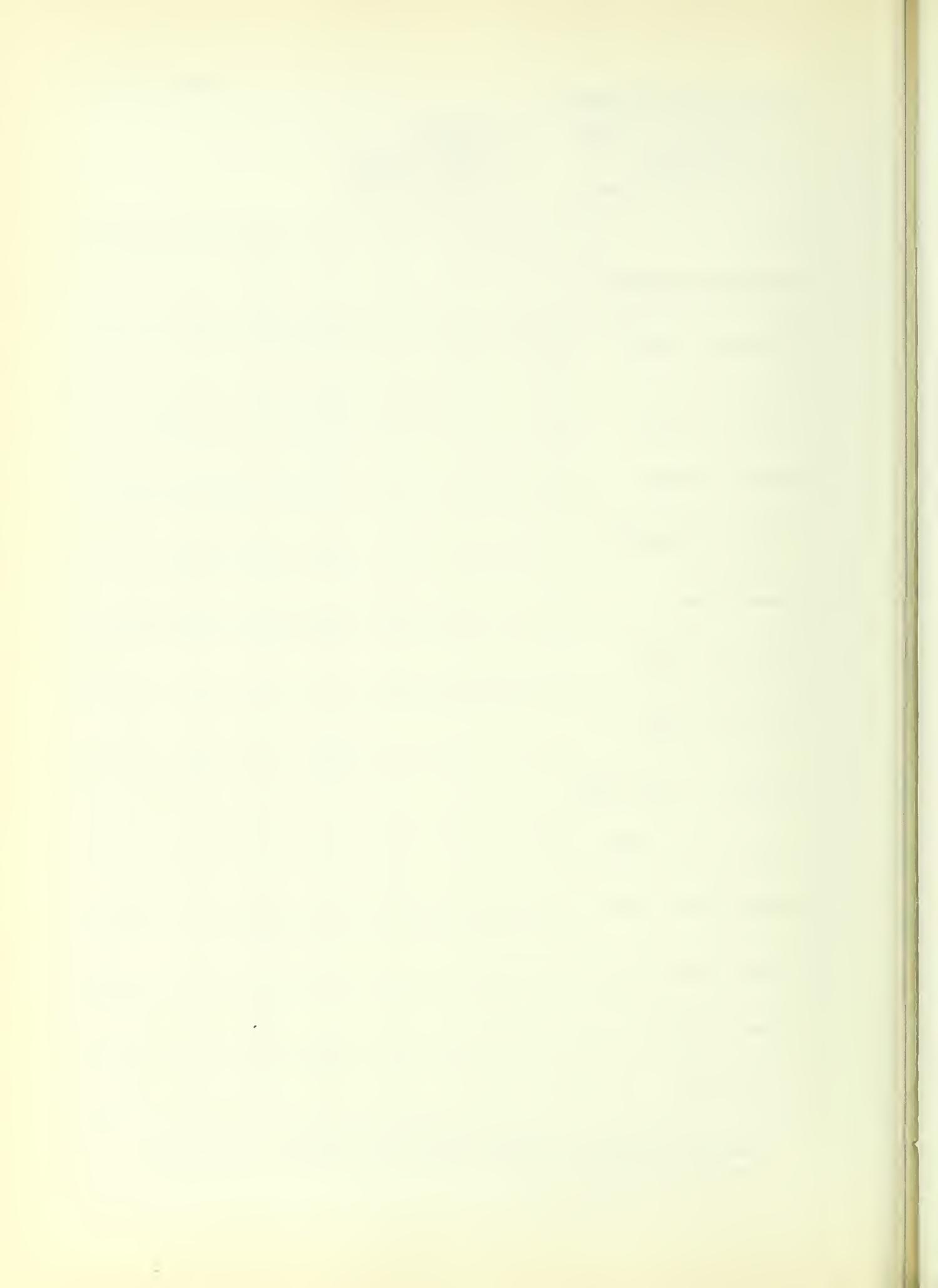
Code for Youth Problems:

Census Tract V6

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|----------------|
| A | Hanging on corners | E | Drinking |
| B | Out late at night | F | Gangs |
| C | Racing cars | G | Foul language |
| D | Blocking sidewalks | H | Juvenile crime |

<u>LOCATION OF PROBLEM</u>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Washington Street	:::::	::::	..	:::	:::	::	:	
Boylston Street	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	
Egleston Square	::	::	::	::	
Cornwall Playground		::	..	::	
Green Street	:	
Brookside Avenue	.	:			..		.	
Montebello Road	::	
Margaret Fuller School	.	:		
Forest Hills Street	
English High Annex		
Minton Street		
Dixwell Street						.		
Iffley Road						.		

- Each dot represents a single affirmative reply by respondents regarding youth problems.

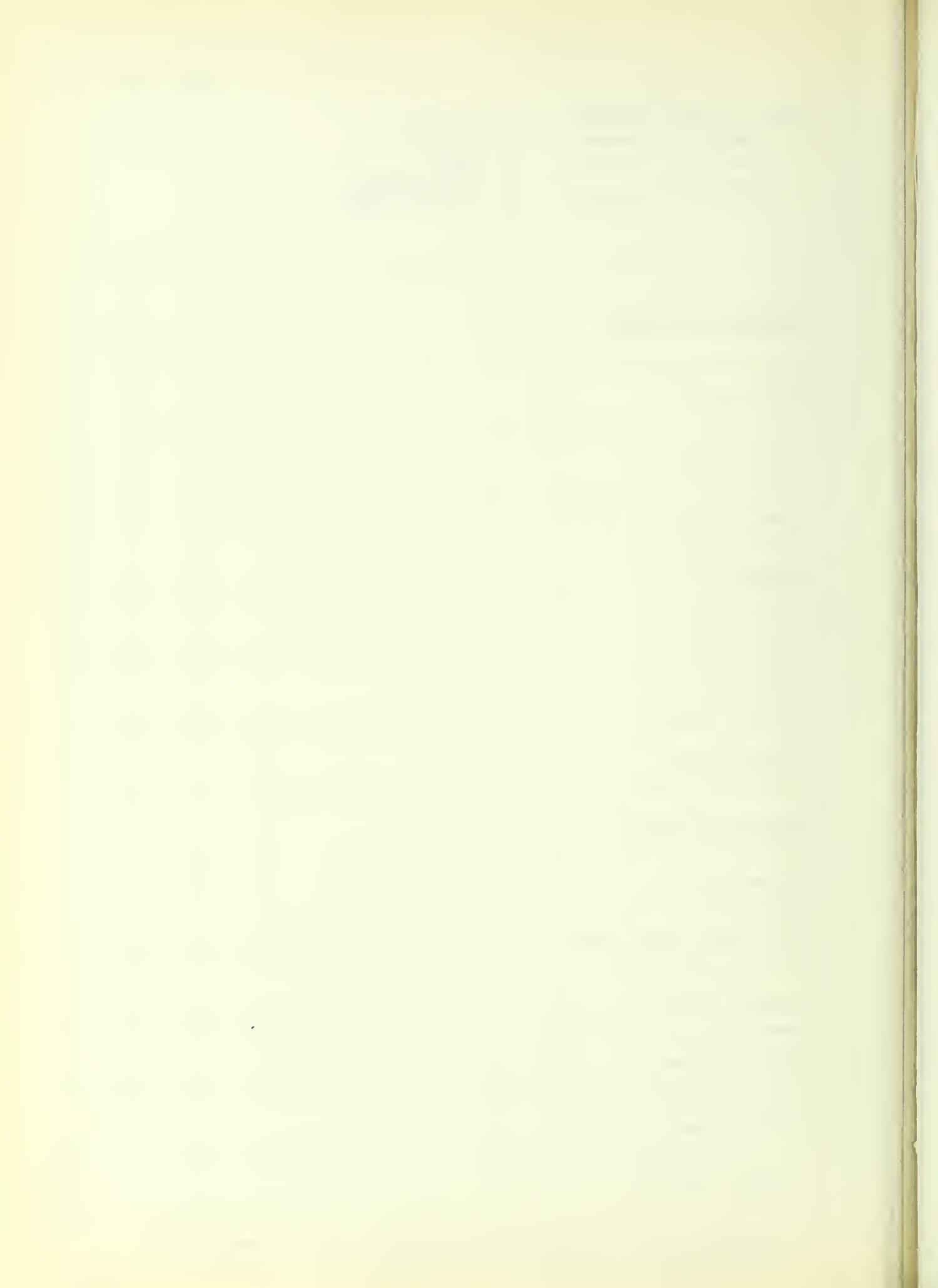


Code for Youth Problems:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| A Hanging on corners | E Drinking |
| B Out late at night | F Gangs |
| C Racing cars | G Foul language |
| D Blocking sidewalks | H Juvenile crime |

<u>LOCATION OF PROBLEM</u>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Eliot Street
South Street	
Jamaica Street	
Brigham's Store	
Green Street
Jamaicaway	
Brewer Street	
Hampstead Footway		
Custer Street	.		.					
St. Thomas School Yard					.	.	.	
Agassiz School	.					.		
McBride Street	.				.			
Dunster Road				.			.	
Woodman Street			.					

. Each dot represents a single affirmative reply by respondents regarding youth problems.



Code for Youth Problems:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| A Hanging on corners | E Drinking |
| B Out late at night | F Gangs |
| C Racing cars | G Foul Language |
| D Blocking sidewalks | H Juvenile crime |

<u>LOCATION OF PROBLEM</u>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
South Street	:::::	::	.	..	::	::	:	:
Green Street	:	
McBride Street	
Boynton Street	
Rossmore Road	
The Monument	:	.				.	.	
Rosemary Street			
Burnett Street	
Call Street		
Plainfield Street	.				.		.	

. Each dot represents a single affirmative reply by respondents regarding youth problems.

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B. Comparison

Secondly, the "Percentage Adjustment for Street Profile Chart" showing "Minimum Level of Significance" (see page 10) is figured on a percentage basis taking into account the number of interviews for each tract, so that a comparison between tracts may be made. A tract with fewer samples requires a lower minimum number of responses to establish the tract as a problem area. The "Minimum Level of Significance" represents the number of responses that must be obtained for a particular street before it can appear on the "Street Profile Chart" (see page 11) or, in other words, before problematic significance is attached to that street.

The dotgrams, then, are inclusive in their illustration of problems while the "Street Profile Chart" selects the streets that show the higher proportion of problematic significance.

Part 1

React

S4

T1

T2

T3

T4A

T4B

T5

T6

T1A

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(Part IV - Sec. 1)

PERCENTAGE ADJUSTMENT FOR STREET PROFILE CHART

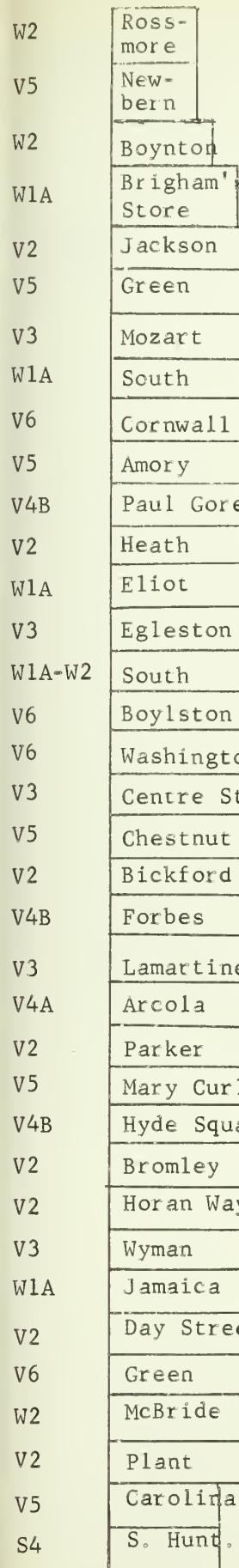
Method for Equal Representation for Streets

<u>Tract</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>No. Possible Totals</u>	<u>Minimum Level of Significance for Representation of Streets</u>
S4	11	88	9 responses = 10%
V1	16	128	13 responses = 10%
V2	41	328	33 responses = 10%
V3	23	184	19 responses = 10%
V4A	16	128	13 responses = 10%
V4B	26	208	21 responses = 10%
V5	57	456	46 responses = 10%
V6	47	376	37 responses = 10%
W1A	45	360	36 responses = 10%
W2	32	256	26 responses = 10%

Explanation

- 1) No. of Possible Totals represents the total number of types of problems for Question 23 in the interview schedule multiplied by the number of samples for that tract.
 - a) This shows that the totals for each tract differ because of difference in size of tract population.
 - b) Totals represent number of possible responses regarding problems.
- 2) The minimum level of responses needed for significance equals the lowest 10% of the total number of responses for each tract.

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STREET PROFILE CHART

All streets included in this profile have major teen-age problems.

(Length of street block indicates the number of responses)

Section

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Finally, a copy of the interview form is included in this section for the benefit of those interested in reading the questions asked in the survey.

NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE N

AGE

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1. Do

1. Hor

1. Do

1. Why

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Survey Sheet

DATE _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

PHONE NO. _____

MALE _____ FEMALE _____

APPROXIMATE AGE GROUP - Under 20 _____

Between 21-30 _____

" 31-40 _____

" 41-50 _____

" 51-60 _____

" 61-65 _____

Over 65 _____

1 - Vocation (what you do for a living) _____

2 - Education (last year completed or degrees) _____

3 - Do you live in Jamaica Plain? Yes _____ No _____

4 - (If yes) Home owner _____ Pay rent _____

5 - How long have you lived in Jamaica Plain? _____

6 - Do you work in Jamaica Plain? Yes _____ No _____

7 - How long have you worked in Jamaica Plain? _____

8 - Do you plan to continue living in Jamaica Plain? Yes _____ No _____

9 - Why? _____

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10 - Do you know families that are moving out of Jamaica Plain? Yes ___ No ___

11 - (If YES) - Do you think the families moving out are different from the families that are staying? Examples:

(a) Younger age families ___

(b) Older age families ___

(c) Middle class ___

(d) Blue collar workers ___

(e) Different religion ___ What religion? _____

(f) Different race ___ What race? _____

(g) Don't know ___

12 - How do you feel about the families that are leaving?

(a) Glad ___ ("good riddance")

(b) Sad ___ ("sad to lose solid citizen")

(c) Don't know ___

13 - Have you met (or do you know) any of the new families moving in? Yes ___ No ___

14 - (If YES) - Do you think the families moving in are different from the long-time residents of Jamaica Plain? Examples:

(a) Younger age families ___

(b) Older age families ___

(c) Middle class ___

(d) Blue collar workers ___

(e) Different religion ___ What religion? _____

(f) Different race ___ What race? _____

(g) Don't know ___

15 - If you had to get something done to make Jamaica Plain a better place to live in to whom would you go? _____ (list one or more names, if possible. If unable to give names - what types of persons? Politicians, Schoolmen, Clergy, Doctors or others? _____)

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16 - Do you think Jamaica Plain has changed in the last 5 years ____ 10 years ____

How? _____

17 - Are the families different? ____ In what way? _____

18 - Are the children different? ____ In what way? _____

19 - What do you like about Jamaica Plain? Examples:

Housing ____ Churches ____ Privacy ____ Stores ____

Parks ____ Schools ____ Transportation ____ Other _____ (list)

People (Neighbors _____) _____

(Friends _____) _____

(Relatives _____) _____

20 - What don't you like about Jamaica Plain? Examples:

Housing ____ Churches ____ Privacy ____ Stores ____ Parks ____

Schools ____ Transportation ____ Other _____ (list)

Families moving away _____

Friends moving away _____

New people _____

(Go back over the last two questions - 19 & 20. Underline the two items most liked and the two items most disliked.)

21 - Regarding teen-age programs, what constructive things are teen-agers doing in Jamaica Plain?

(a) Church _____

(b) School _____

(c) Volunteer _____

(d) Other _____

(e) Don't know _____

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B · A

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B · A

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B · W

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Summer job

Part time (year round) _____

Full time

Are there any problems with teen-agers in your neighborhood? Yes No

- (a) Hanging on corners _____ (If yes state where) _____

(b) Out late at night _____ " " " "

(c) Racing cars _____ " " " "

(d) Blocking sidewalks _____ " " " "

(e) Drinking _____ " " " "

(f) Gangs _____ " " " "

(g) Use of foul language _____ " " " "

(h) Other _____

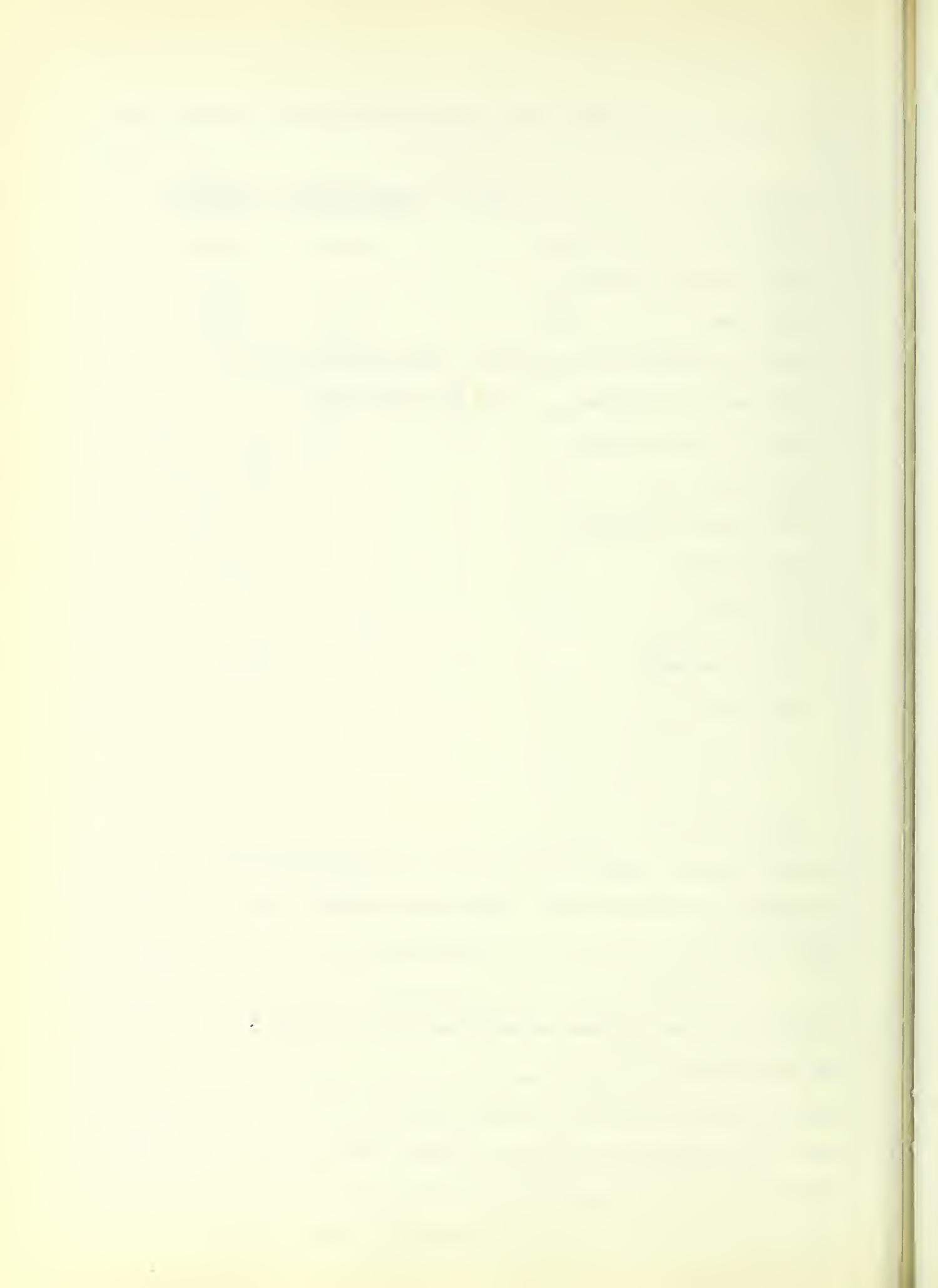
(i) Don't know _____

24 - Do these teen-agers causing problems live in your neighborhood? Yes _____ No _____

(If outside - do you know where - what part of Jamaica Plain - or the city - they do live?)

25 - Are there any other problems not mentioned above that you think you have in your neighborhood?

26 - What do you think needs to be done to improve Jamaica Plain? (What constructive programs?)



J A M A I C A P L A I N S T U D Y

PART IV
Section II

Analysis of "Raw Data"

by
United Community Services
of Metropolitan Boston

Urban Development Department

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Introduction

Having presented the method in the first section, it is the purpose of this second section to present the raw data obtained by this method. The data will be presented in the same sequence as the order of questions on the interview, and it might be helpful for the reader to have the questions in mind as he reads this material. It is less confusing to follow the natural sequence of questions since the interpretation follows this sequence also.

Much of the interview data was transposed into charts, graphs, and dotgrams: some of the facts had pure numerical value and were used as such, some were ranked and scaled by percentage values for clarity and comparison.

It is intended that the description of the data together with the charts, graphs, and dotgrams will give meaning to the information obtained in the formal interviews.

Validity Established by the Spread of Variables

The distribution of variables in the data establishes validity in the sample both by the spread of these variables and by their consistency with the 1960 census data. The three hundred and fourteen (314) interviews represent the views of different segments of the population in the form of one hundred and seventeen (117) males and one hundred and ninety-seven (197) females. The effect that this male-female ratio has on the validity and reliability of the sample has been mentioned briefly in the first section on method and will be discussed again where relevant as we proceed. The influence of the age and education factors' distribution has also been described in the first section of Part IV. The degree of permanency of residence contributes to the reliability of the data; over ninety-nine percent (99%) of our respondents were Jamaica Plain residents and better than ninety percent (90%) of the respondents have lived in Jamaica Plain for five or more years. The agreement between our data and the census data on the percentage of people who work outside Jamaica Plain also strengthens the reliability of the interview; the interview showed that eighty-five percent (85%) worked outside of Jamaica Plain, while the census data established that eighty-eight percent (88%) worked in Boston. The stability of the residents and the rather strong, well-rooted familial pattern was

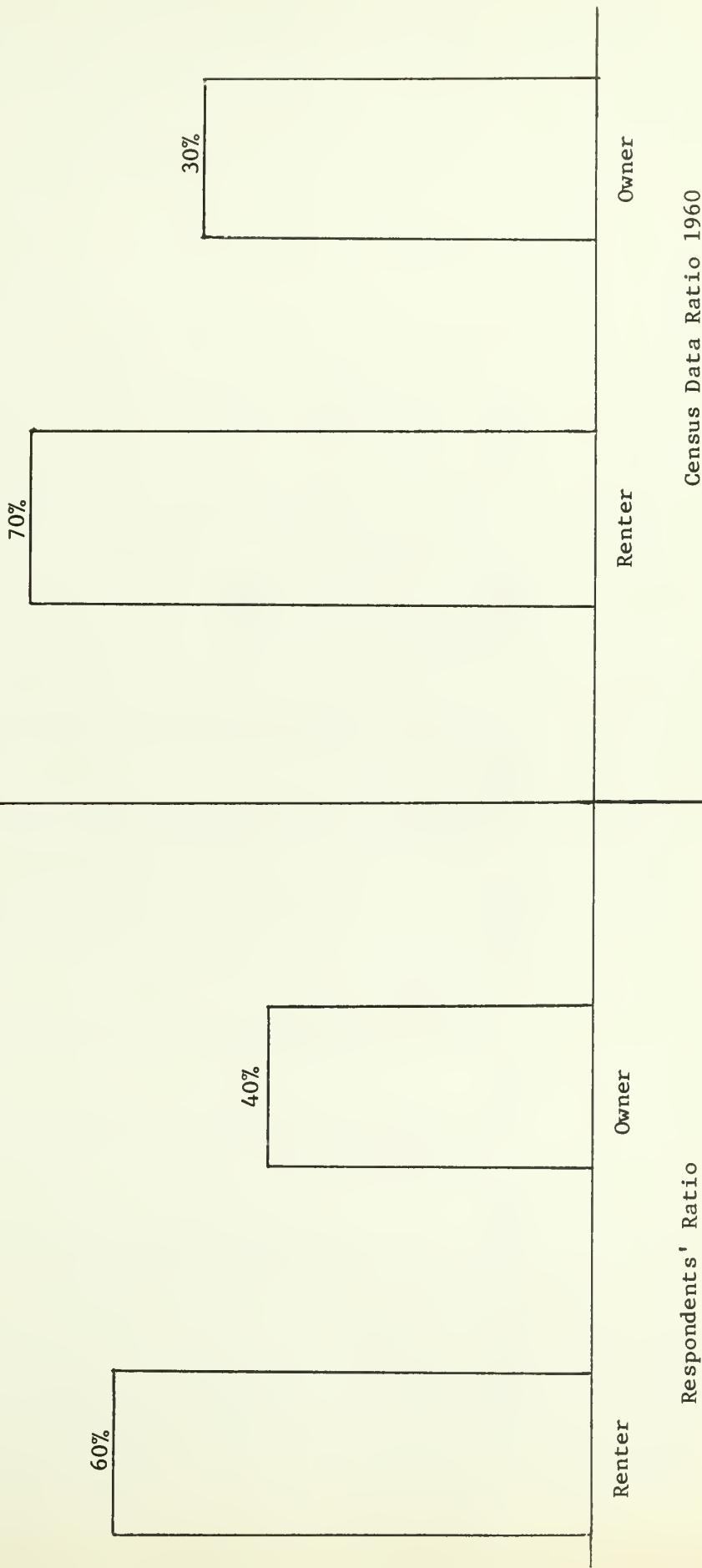
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shown by the fact that eighty percent (80%) of the respondents expressed a desire to remain in Jamaica Plain and many of these fell in the younger age groups. The age range of the total sample was fairly evenly distributed between twenty-one and sixty-five with the average being about forty years of age. The lowest ratio was in the sixty-one to sixty-five group, but this was counterbalanced by an over-representation of those over sixty-five as compared to the census data. (Variables Distribution Graphs 1-4, and Plates 1 and 2)

DISTRIBUTION OF JAMAICA PLAIN RESIDENTS

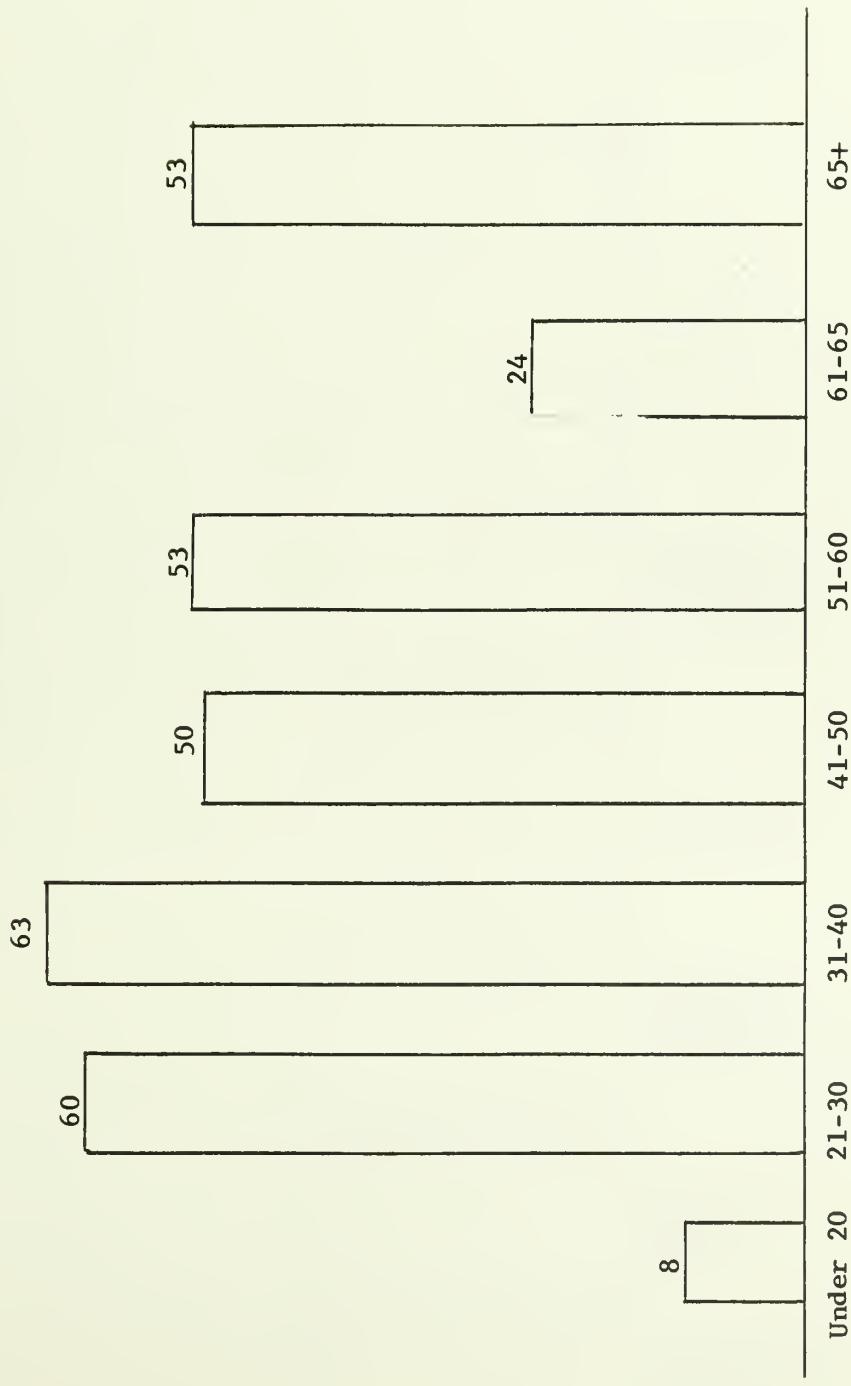
WHO ARE HOME OWNERS AND RENTERS

- 3 -



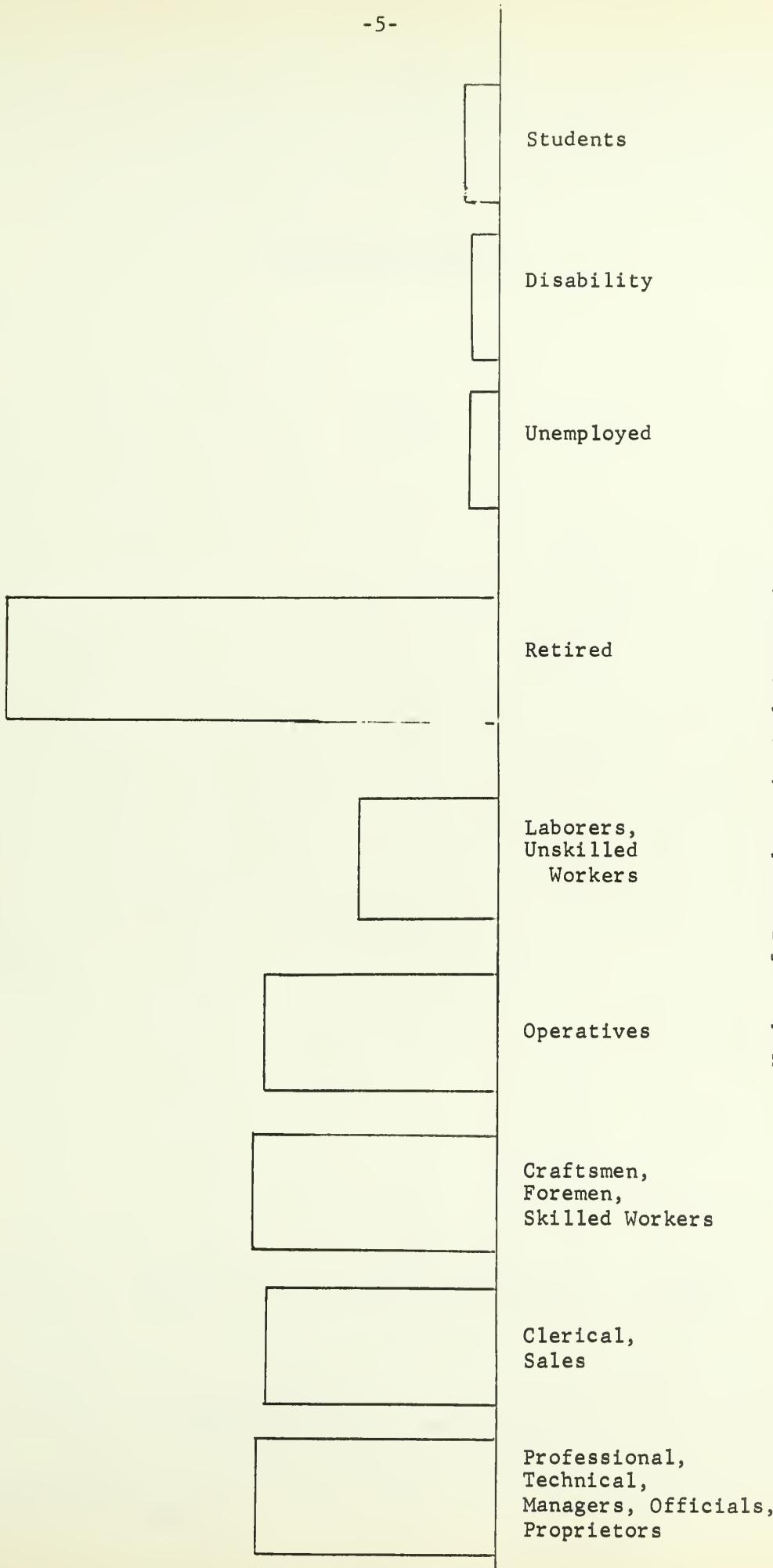
AGE DISTRIBUTION CHART OF RESPONDENTS

-4-

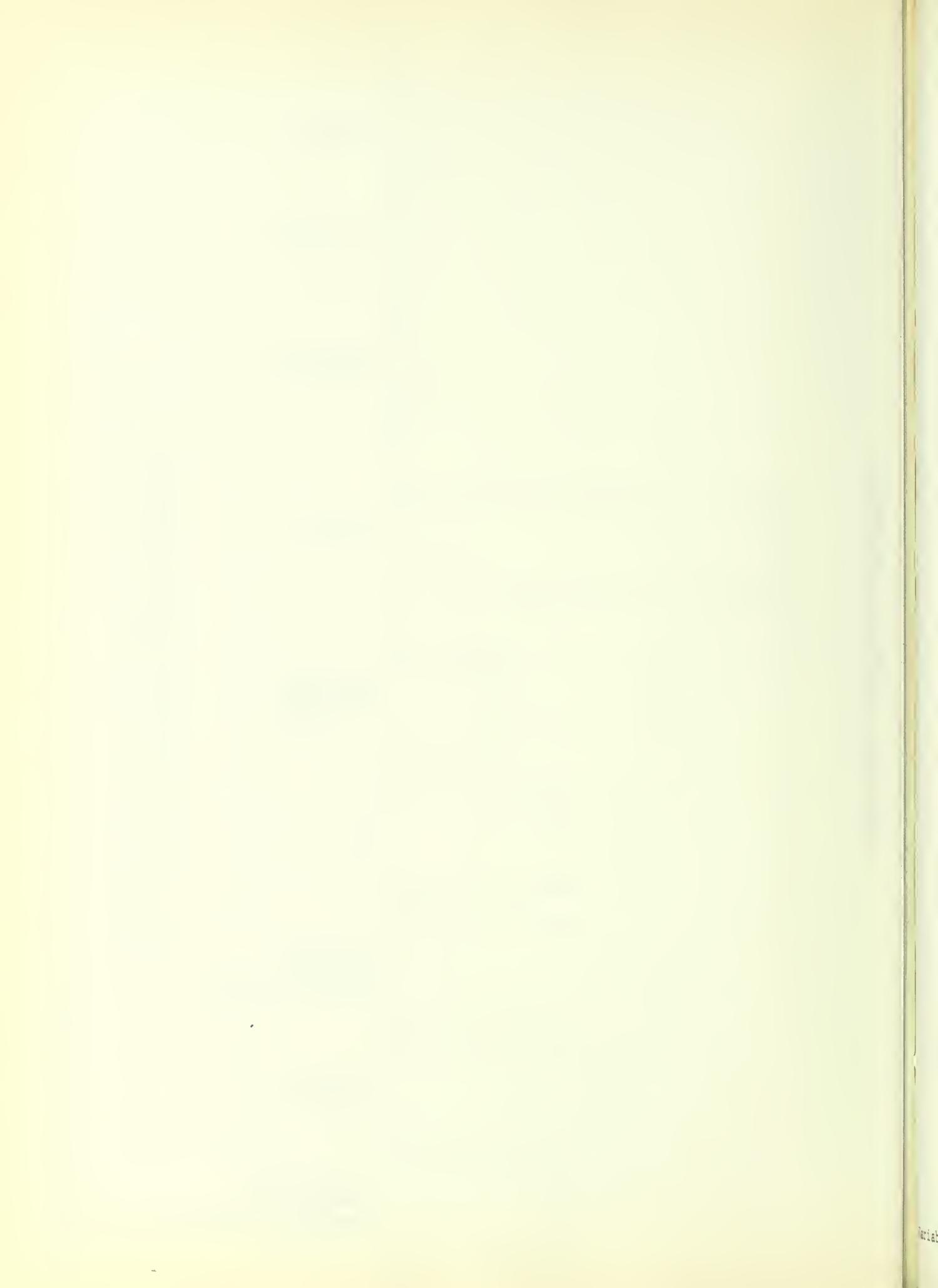


OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES OF RESPONDENTS

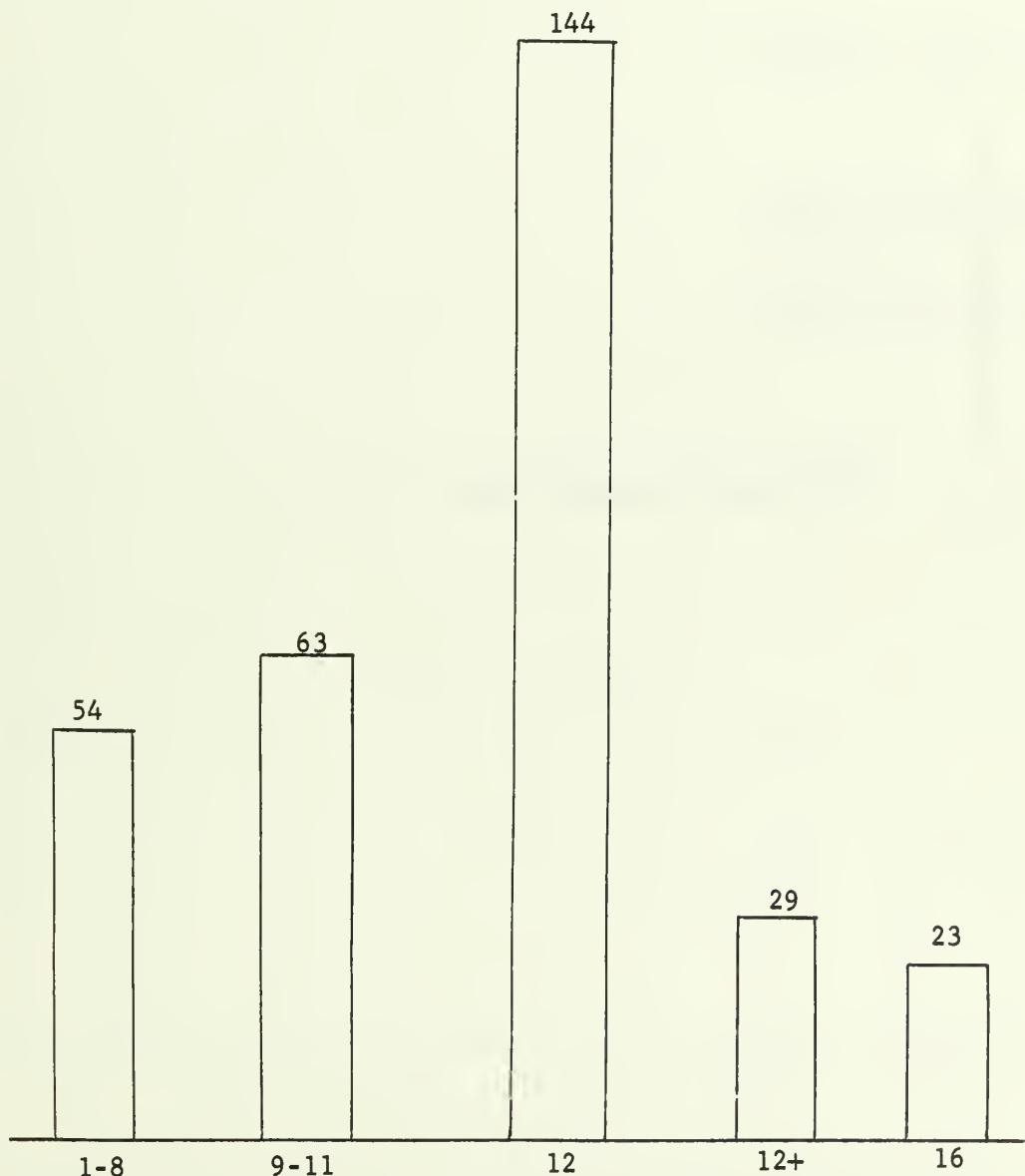
-5-



Number of Respondents in Each Occupation,
Excluding the 47% (147) Respondents That Were Housewives



EDUCATIONAL GRAPH



Education of Respondents in Years

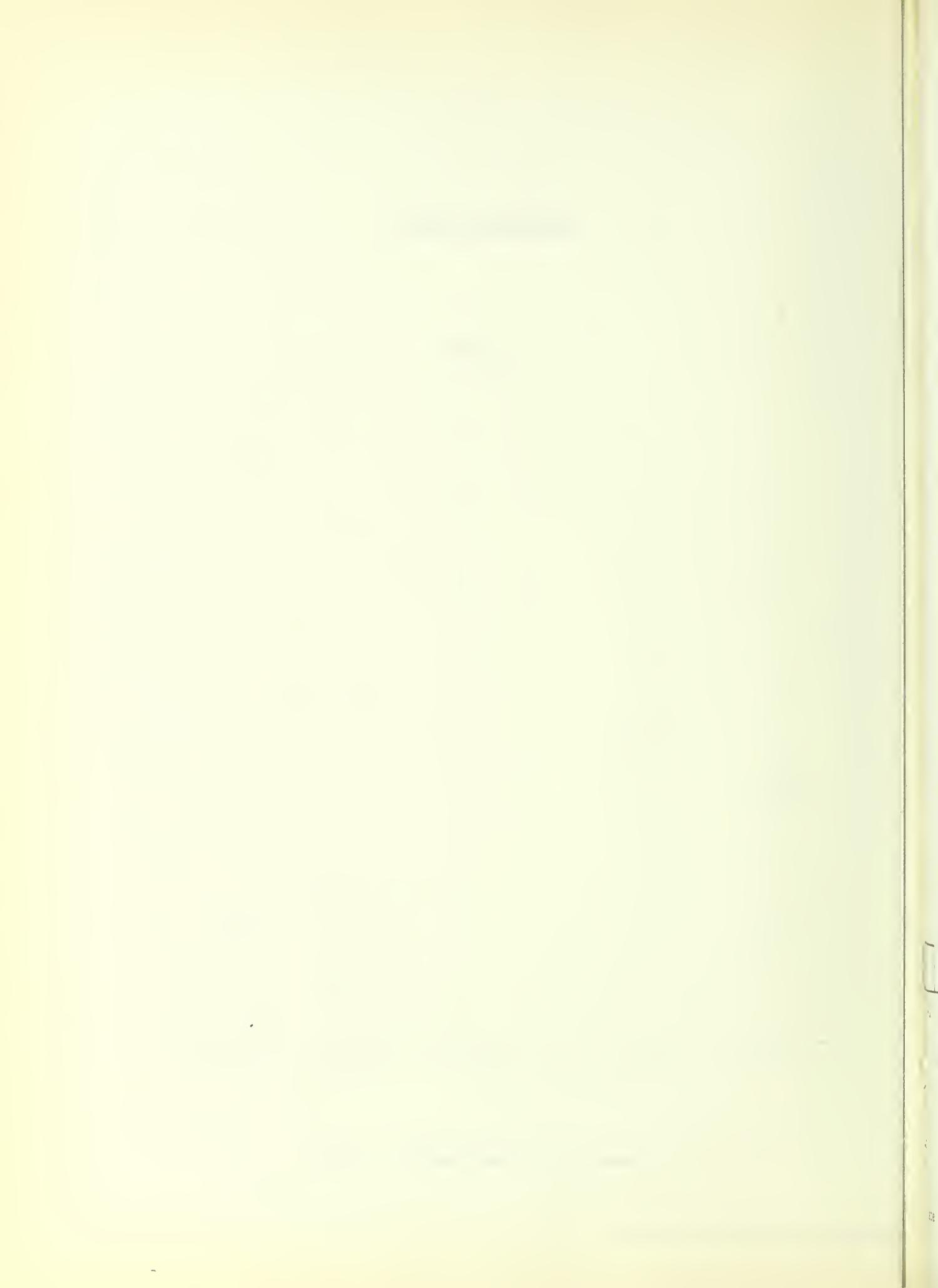
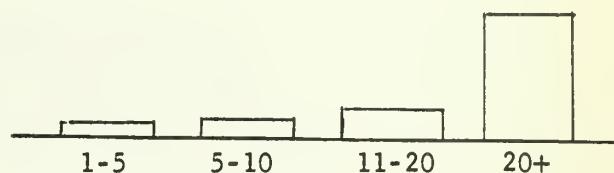


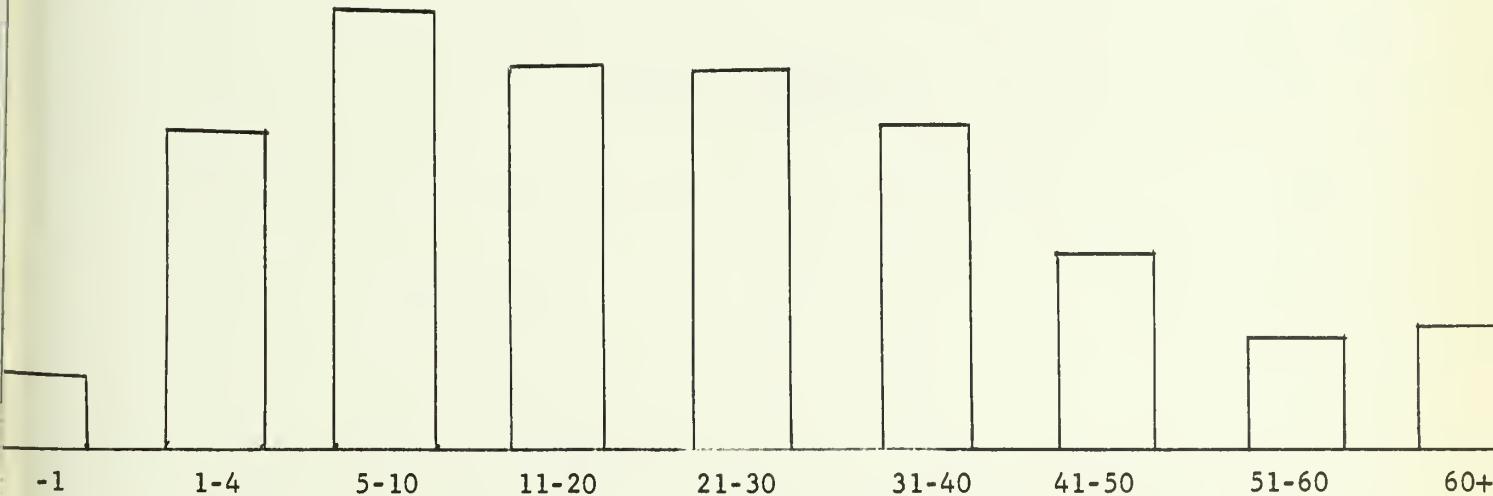
Fig. B: EMPLOYED IN JAMAICA PLAIN



Length of Time (Number of Years)
Employed in Jamaica Plain

Ten percent (10%) of respondents
were employed in Jamaica Plain.

Fig. A: RESIDENCE IN JAMAICA PLAIN

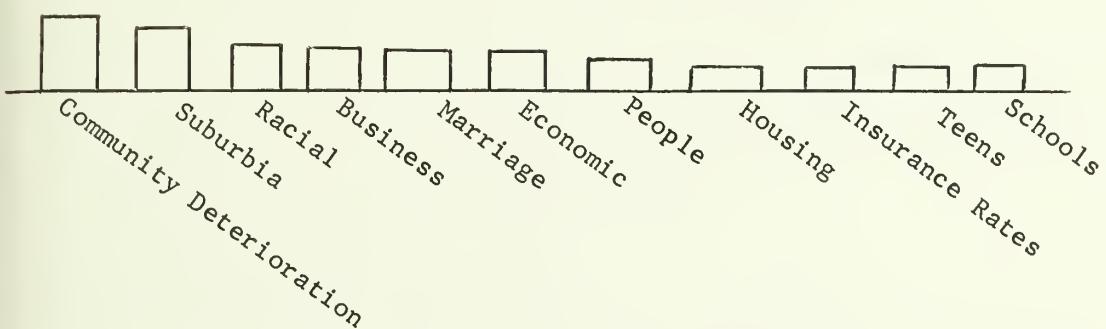


- Length of Time (Number of Years) Respondents Have Been Residing in Jamaica Plain -
Ninety-eight percent (98%) of respondents were residents of Jamaica Plain.

c_i

MEASURE OF SOLIDARITY OF JAMAICA PLAIN

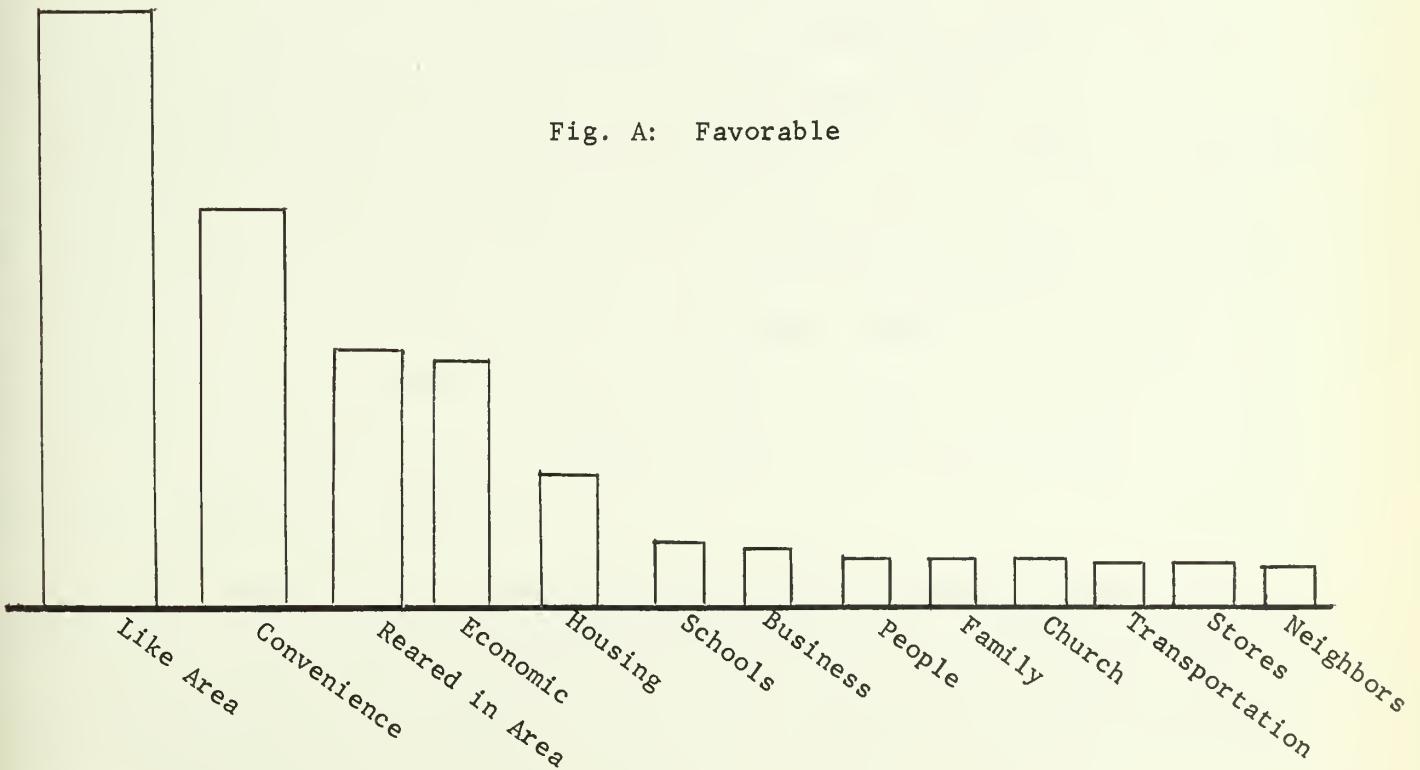
Fig. B: Unfavorable



Number of Respondents and Reasons They Desire to Leave Jamaica Plain

Sixteen percent (16%) expressed desire to leave.

Fig. A: Favorable



Number of Respondents and Reasons They Desire to Remain Residents of Jamaica Plain

Eighty-four percent (84%) expressed desire to remain.

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The Isolation Factor

The following data furnishes information that suggests an isolation factor. The "don't know" answers create a definite significance in that as we proceed they seem to indicate an isolation of the respondents from their community.

Apparently contradicting the isolation factor is the high ratio of "yes" responses on the questions asking whether respondents know families moving out and those moving in. But the meaning of the word "know" is rendered ambiguous by the fact that there is a high ratio of responses indicating the respondents felt indifferent about the families moving out.

Factors of Mobility and Racial Change

The interview facts show a high ratio of opinion that young families are moving out, and also a significant ratio (though not as high) of opinion that young families and people of a different race are moving in. The implication from this data is that there is mobility in the younger population of Jamaica Plain and that the racial pattern is changing throughout the former predominantly white sections. Some evidence of movement is suggested and must be considered. But the assumption about overall racial change is contradicted in census statistics by the fact that most of the sections that are racially integrated are concentrated. Another important consideration is that these questions had a high degree of "don't know" responses. These facts would indicate that all we can say about the racial factor is that among those who did express an affirmative or negative answer as opposed to an indifferent "don't know" answer, there is a high ratio of the impression that the racial pattern is changing throughout the former predominantly white sections, even though other information shows that this change is concentrated. At the same time it might be noted that there is the possibility that female owners tend to answer more in the affirmative when asked about the presence of change, trouble, or needed improvements, since we have a greater representation of females than males in the interview, as discussed in Section I of Part IV.

It is also evident that the respondents see color as characteristic of the racial change. Those moving in are all of dark skinned races with Negroes leading the list and Puerto Rican, Gypsies, Cuban, Greek, and Spanish following in that order. Those moving out are primarily White, with Negroes and Latvians following.

A Summary of the Factors of Isolation, Mobility, and Racial Change

A brief review of these factors might be helpful: (1) Forty-two percent (42%) know families moving out of Jamaica Plain with the highest number responding

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that younger families were moving out. Out of this forty-two percent many expressed regret that they were leaving, yet the same question had a high number of indifferent responses. (2) Although thirty-eight percent (38%) stated that they met the new families, it is doubtful how many actually had real strong friendships. The impression received is that it was very low. (3) There is a migration of the young people out of Jamaica Plain, but there is at the same time a replacement by a great number of young people. (4) There seems to be a correlation between the movement and the increase of persons of a different race, but this cannot be substantiated due to lack of evidence. The only thing that can be stated is the fact that there is an awareness of both trends on the part of the residents. (Plate 3)



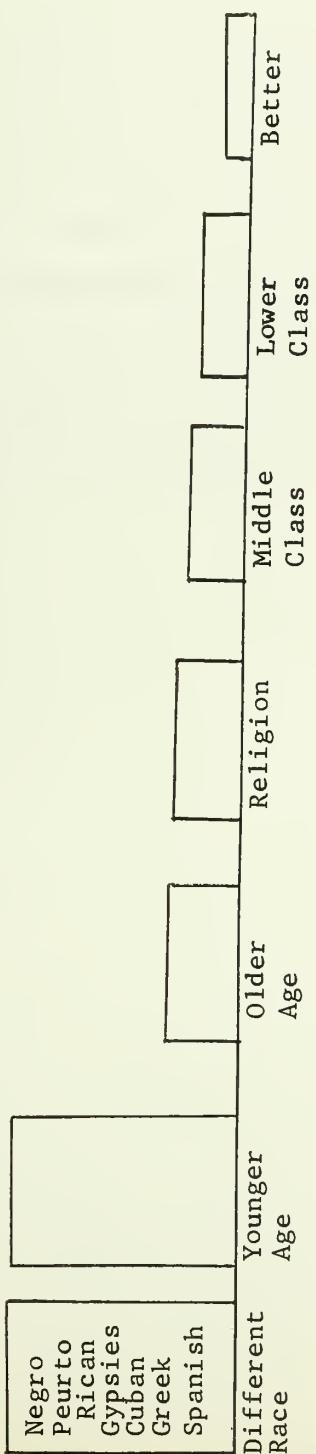
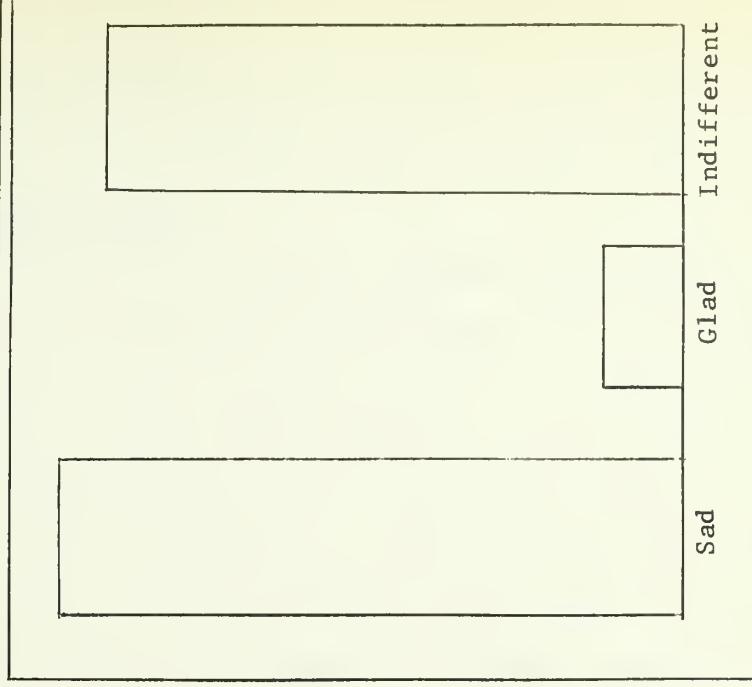


Fig. A: NEW RESIDENTS IN JAMAICA PLAIN

Characteristics of New Residents "Moving Into" Jamaica Plain



Characteristics of New Residents "Moving Into" Jamaica Plain

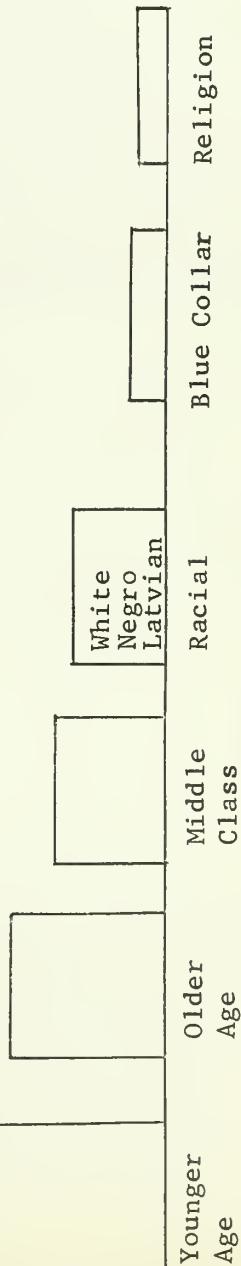


Fig. B: LOSS OF RESIDENTS

Characteristics of Residents "Moving Out" of Jamaica Plain

Fig. C: ATTITUDES OF RESPONDENTS
Feeling of Respondents Toward
Loss of Residents

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Concern for Physical Aspects of Jamaica Plain

Now let us turn to another aspect of the interviews regarding the physical aspects of the area of Jamaica Plain. An overwhelming percentage felt and stated that Jamaica Plain has changed for the worse in the past ten years. Better than fifty percent (50%) thought that the last five years have been the most drastic. The greatest change, measured in interviews, has been in housing and property deterioration. This deterioration does not register as high on the census data as on the interviews. But since actual conditions are measured by the census data, the disparity is quite possible and, as we shall see, significant. This only emphasizes the fact that the interview is a measure of citizens' impression of unfavorable aspects in their community more than a measure of actual conditions in the community. The interview is only an attempt at measuring the attitude of the respondents. For example, it is possible that the high percent of reference to housing and property deterioration is due to the fact that the interview is bringing out the most pressing problem rather than showing the quantitative percentage of housing that is in a deteriorating state. It is an opinion of the people and an indication of their concern; it is not a statistical factor.

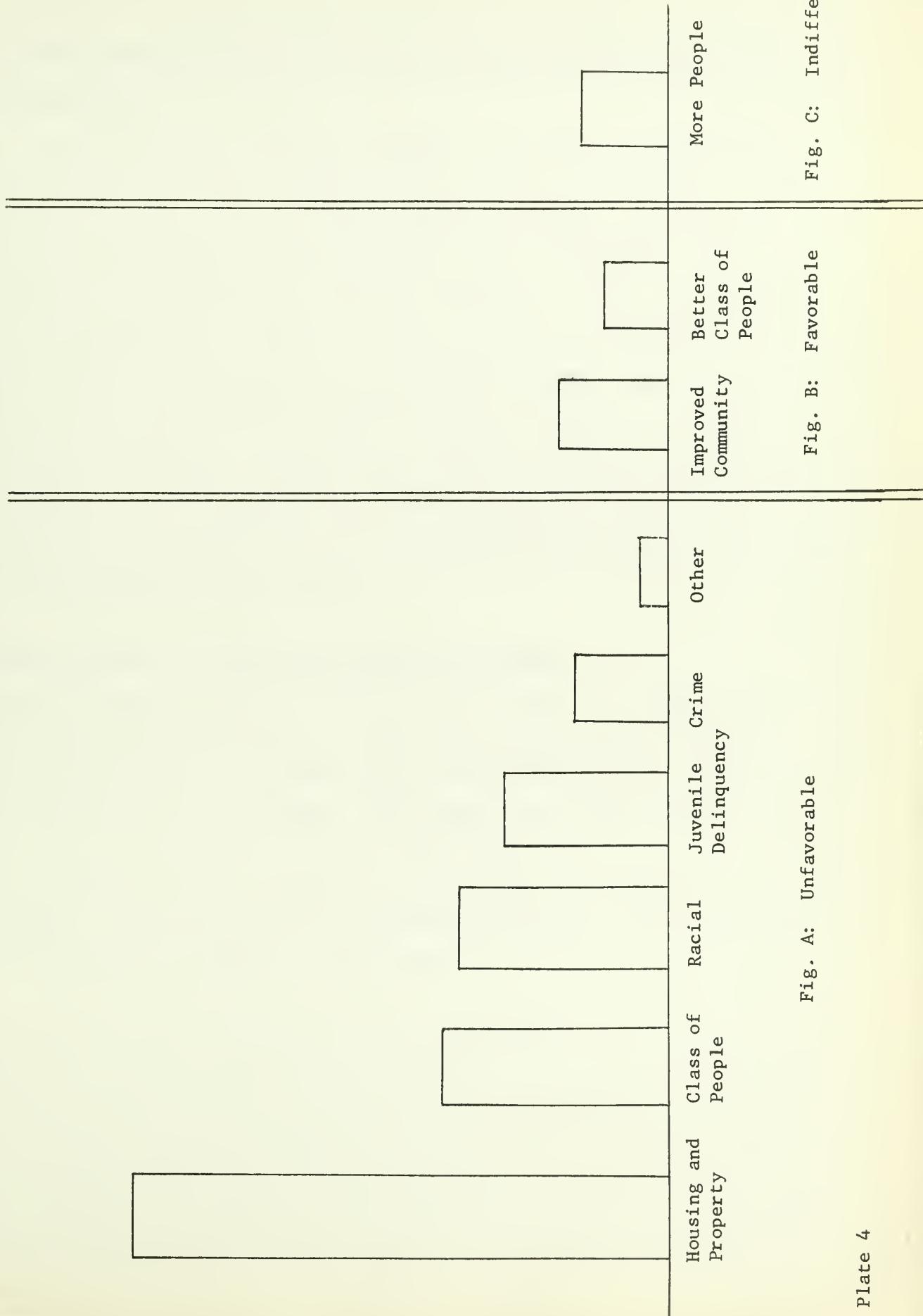
(Plate 4)

10 years: 83% chance
7 years: 74% chance
5 years: 50% chance
3 years: 20% chance

TRENDS OF COMMUNITY CHANGE OVER THE PAST TEN YEARS

5 years: 73% change
27% no change

10 years: 83% change
17% no change



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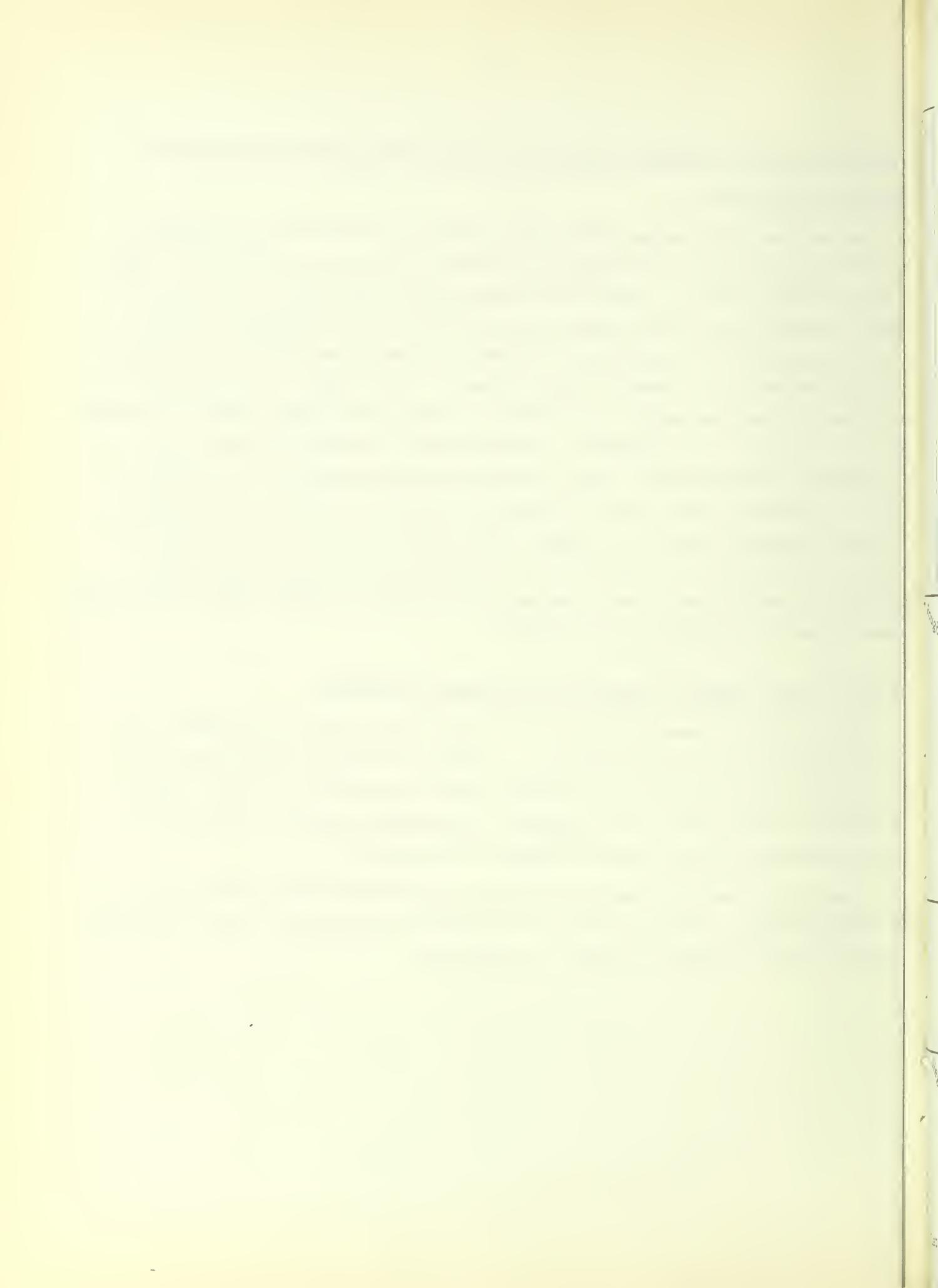
Correlation between Residents' Concern for Racial Change and their Concern for Property Deterioration

Better than forty percent (40%) see a change in the families, an increase of lower class families; and about ninety percent (90%) see an unfavorable change in the children (Plate 5). Also, the housing upkeep and family values have declined according to more than ninety percent (90%) of the respondents (Plate 4). This is comparable to a high ratio of answers affirming that there is a turnover of young residents and a racial change (Plate 4). This might be interpreted to mean that the last two factors, the influx of young people and of people of another race, are the cause of the decline in housing upkeep and family values. This correlation is questionable, because the simultaneous existence of two factors does not necessarily mean one is the cause of the other, or that any causal relationship exists. We can say, however, that there is a correlation between the increase in population of a different race and the increase in concern of the people about housing and property evaluation over what the 1960 census statistically showed to be the condition of the property.

Attitude toward Changes in Families and Changes in Children

The interview showed a high ratio of opinion that there is increased lack of discipline in the children (Plate 5). There was frequent mention that this is the fault of the parents; the teenagers were considered to be "wild, rough, and tough" as individuals, not as gangs. This suggests that the problem lies within the social structure and attitudes of the family.

Factors of change for both the families and children were regarded as unfavorable factors. The high ratio of unfavorable attitude (the lack of favorable replies) to both factors of change is significant.



CHANGES IN CHILDREN

CHANGES IN CHILDREN IN JAMAICA PLAIN



Fig. C: Unfavorable

Fig. D: Favorable

CHANGES IN FAMILIES IN JAMAICA PLAIN

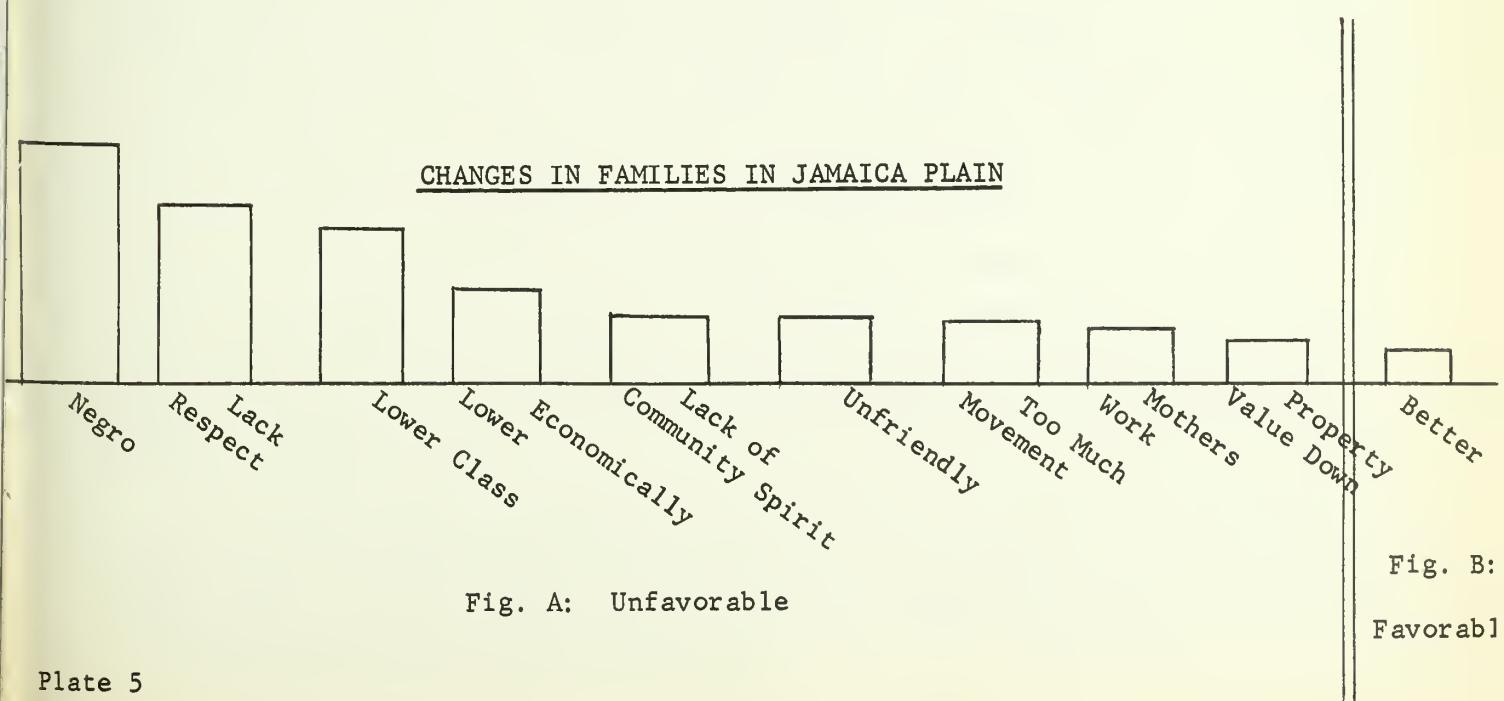


Fig. A: Unfavorable

Fig. B:

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Some Inconsistencies in Residents' Attitudes

It is advisable to examine carefully Plates 3, 4, and 5, and to note what correlations and discrepancies there are in the relationship between deterioration of housing, change in class of people, and change in race.

A. Failure to Relate Particular Concerns to Major Problems

There was no mention of race as the characteristic of change in the children (Plate 5, Fig. C); however, regarding family patterns, it was the characteristic of change that showed the highest ratio (Plate 5, Fig. A). Also, when we compare the unfavorable aspects mentioned by interviewees for all aspects of Jamaica Plain, the graphs show greater concern for the class of people and racial differences than with juvenile delinquency which ranked fourth on the graph; yet when asked specifically about teenagers fifty percent (50%) claimed that the children have become much tougher and wilder (Plate 5, Fig. C). In other words, the interviews are not consistent in the basis for their opinions and fears regarding people and youths because while they show great concern for a particular factor they do not relate this to some major problems in the area.

B. Isolation of Each of the Three Highest Factors of Concern

The greatest concern regarding all aspects of Jamaica Plain (almost double the ratio of any other factor) appears to be the deterioration of the value of housing and property in the past two years. If the hypothesis presented earlier in Part I has validity, the necessity to distinguish between opinion of the community and actual conditions is again mentioned. The assumption was that the greater the number of renters the higher the rate of deterioration of housing and property, and the greater the number of owners the lesser the rate of deterioration. But the fact that there are forty percent (40%) owners among the respondents, as shown in Variables Distribution Graph 1, should mean that there would be fairly good upkeep of housing and property. Also, the 1960 Census shows Jamaica Plain's rate of deterioration of property and housing compares with Boston's rate at seventeen percent (17%).

The second highest concern was over a change in values in the class of people which the people feel is detrimental to the development of the community. (This factor, however, received only one-third as many responses as the concern for housing and property deterioration.)

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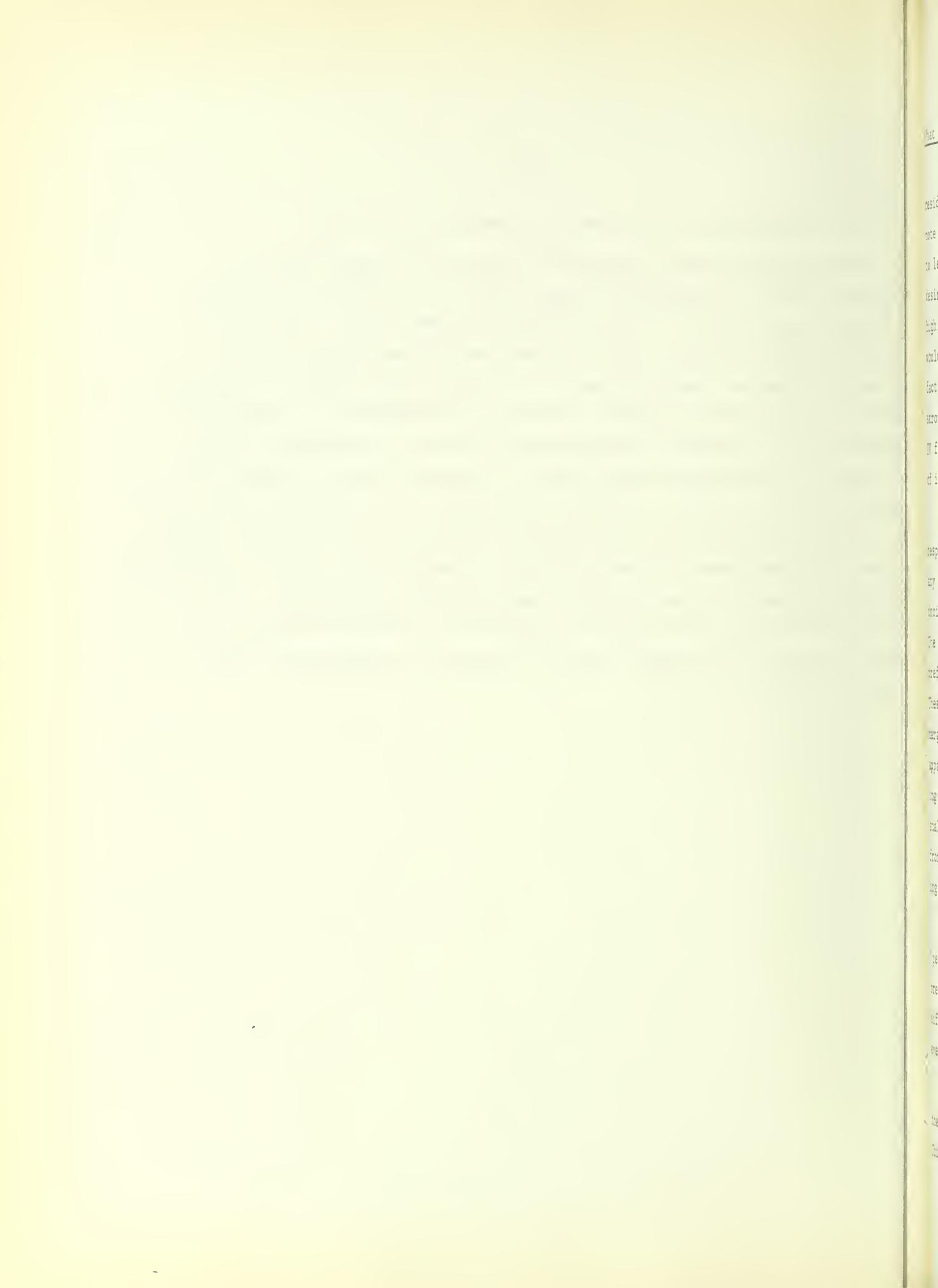
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The third highest concern was the changing racial factor.

The fact that these three factors received the highest ratio of responses might be interpreted to mean that in the opinion of the people of Jamaica Plain there is a causal relation between them. This is not a valid conclusion, however, since the responses for each factor were received in isolation from the other two. A single person did not necessarily mention any more than one factor. What we can establish is a comparably high ratio of all three in the responses, and also a correlation of the high ratio of each with the high ratio of responses that unfavorable conditions exist in the area. In other words, there is a correlation between each of the factors and the critical attitude of the residents about the community. Of the total responses concerning change in Jamaica Plain, eighty-five percent (85%) said changes in the last five years have been unfavorable. Only ten percent (10%) feel Jamaica Plain has improved in the last five years, as shown on Plate 4. Thus again caution is advised in interpreting Plates 3, 4 and 5.



What Respondents "Like" and "Dislike" about the Community

The next set of questions is concerned with the "likes" and "dislikes" of residents regarding existing aspects of Jamaica Plain. It is significant to note that the responses of "like" and "dislike" were not from people who plan to leave the community, but people who show a strong identification with a desire to remain in the community. The hope of leaving Jamaica Plain was not high, and even if given the choice to remain or leave, most responded that they would choose to remain. Only a few mentioned that they would leave but for the fact that they do not have the necessary finances. (It might be noted that this strong identification with a desire to remain will be discussed again in Section IV for its relation to the high ratio of "don't know" answers indicating a lack of identification with the community as shown in Plate 2.)

Under questions of what they liked and disliked about the community, the respondents first made an open choice of any or all the categories listed and any they preferred to add (Plate 6). Then they were asked to make preferred choices for the two aspects they liked most and the two they disliked most. The rank of importance varied considerably between the open choices and the preferred choices both on the like and dislike scale (Plate 7, Fig. A and B). These apparent differences show the uncertainty of interviewees and the marginal error that exists in any human responses. It is because of these apparent gaps and contradictions in the choices made that a method of comparing the three methods of choices made was devised to permit more thorough analysis. The graphs were drawn accordingly so that the open choices are ranked from most liked to least liked, and the preferred choices are ranked both according to the most liked and the most disliked (Plates 6 and 7).

In the open choice list as shown on Plate 6, the number of choices for "people" definitely shows the highest ratio, but the ratio was much less under preferred choice. Regarding this factor, then, the interviewees answered differently to the same research design set forth in three different ways even though all were basically investigating the same aspects.

It is interesting to note, as earlier put forth as an assumption, that the people in the G.N.R.P. area have a strong identification with the church. This assumption held up under the three exploratory methods. As the designs

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indicate, churches are definitely the most consistent choice throughout the designs of favorable aspects in the community. This is significant evidence of the reliability of this factor.

The variable of transportation ranked high on both the like and dislike scale of preferred choices, and high on the list of open choices. This might be interpreted as showing that the criticism meant a desire for improvement of a facility which has a great deal of importance to many residents.

The high ratio of "housing" on the dislike scale of preferred choices corroborates our earlier charts that place concern over housing and property deterioration high on the overall scale of problems of Jamaica Plain.

It is interesting to note that the schools did not rank high on either the like or dislike scale of preferred choices and about midway between the most favorable and least favorable aspects on the scale of open choices. This is significant because of the high number of young people in the G.N.R.P. area. It is possible, though not imperative, that in view of the high ratio of identification with church and the number of parochial schools in the area, the people associate church and school and therefore tend to be less critical of schools in general and of the parochial schools in particular. What criticism was expressed of the public school system is not, however, diminished by the possible association of church and school. But it is evident that the people are more concerned with racial changes, housing and property values, church, and transportation services than with what directly concerns the teenagers. When asked the question pertaining to teenage problems, there was expression of great concern, but this appeared only when the questions themselves brought up the problem. (More detailed discussion and explanation of the teenage problem is presented in Section IV.) The factor had little representation in the general questions.

All of these factors are of very great importance in trying to understand the character and personality of the community because "a community, like a group, is essentially a system of social interaction. The community as a place is a setting for interaction. The actors in community interaction are of all ages, of both sexes and frequently of different racial or ethnic backgrounds."¹ (Plate 8)

1. Irwin T. Sanders, *The Community* (New York: The Ronald Press Company, 1958), p. 120.

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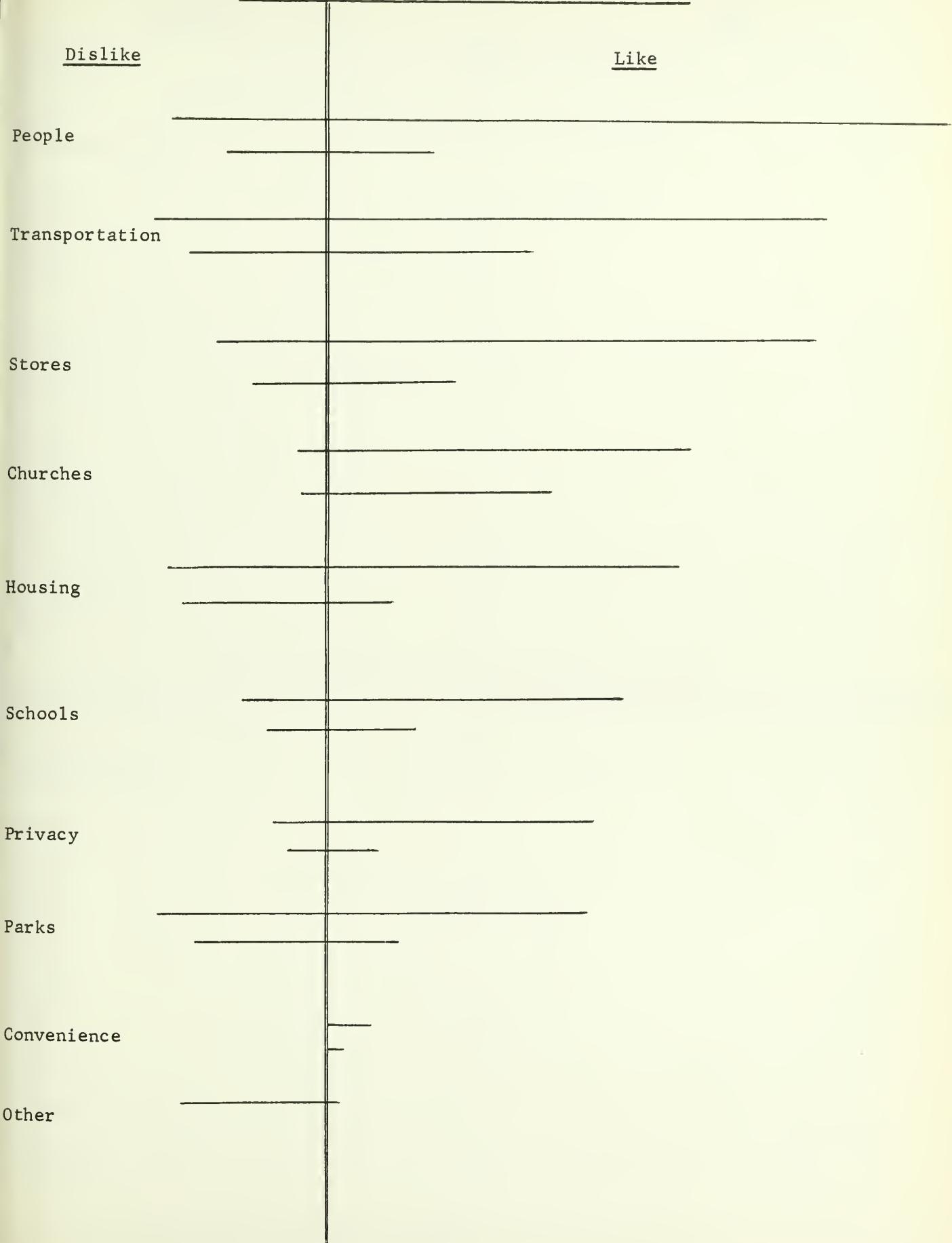
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CONSISTENCY OF OPEN AND PREFERRED CHOICES



The top line indicates "open choices," the bottom "preferred choice."

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WHAT RESPONDENTS "LIKE" AND "DISLIKE" ABOUT JAMAICA PLAIN

No. 1

No. 2

No. 3

Open Choice	Preferred Choice for "Like"	Preferred Choice for "Dislike"
People	Churches	Transportation
Transportation	Transportation	Housing
Stores	Stores	Parks
Churches	People	People
Housing	Housing	Stores
Schools	Schools	Schools
Privacy	Parks	Privacy
Parks	Privacy	Churches
Convenience	Convenience	Others
Job	Job	

Comment: Columns 1 and 2 are consistent; however, the ranking in Column 3 is opposite of what it should be if Column 2 were true. In order to have true consistency, what is highest on "like" should be lowest on "dislike"; what is above the line in Column 2 should be below the line in Column 3. This lack of consistency seems to indicate that the respondents are not sure as to their actual feelings about the community.

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Extent of Knowledge of Leadership, Organizations, and Activities Beneficial to
Teenagers

A low ratio of residents having knowledge of people who might be involved in community affairs, and organizations and activities beneficial to teenagers, indicates a lack of specific knowledge about teenage problems. There is, further, a high ratio of responses stating that there are teenage problems in the same areas where the specific knowledge is absent. This lack of specific knowledge might greatly increase the chance for criticism on the part of the residents. As the charts indicate, many people were named and organizations known, but the fact that these responses all came from a proportionately small number of residents shows that the residents who had knowledge of one type usually had knowledge of more than one of the organizations or individuals shown on Plate 9, but that the residents who were ignorant of one were usually isolated from all the types. Therefore, one should take careful note of the large number of "don't know" responses on question 15 and mentioned on Plate 9. Fifty percent (50%) had no knowledge of any type concerning constructive teenage activities, organizations, and facilities. This is very significant in interpreting Plate 9.

About forty percent (40%) expressed ignorance of community leaders interested in community problems (Plate 9).

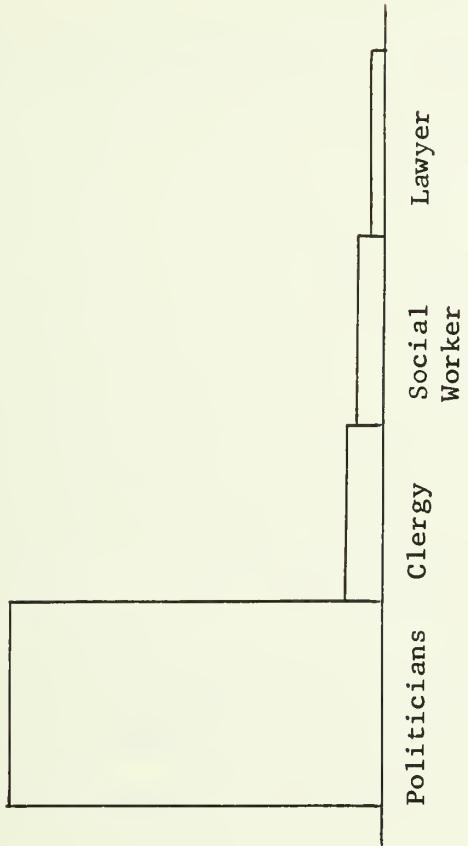
There was a high percentage of answers naming politicians as the most likely source of help. But it is questionable that this indicates an actual working relationship with the politicians. A recent hearing at City Hall regarding establishment of an MDC ice-skating rink aroused support only from isolated individuals, either people directly involved in community affairs or worried home owners, rather than any organized force. This would seem to indicate that there is a clash of values and confusion of concepts involved. First, there is a consciousness of and critical attitude toward the teenage problem that would indicate concern for this problem, but other concerns, the value of property in particular, received greater emphasis both in this report and by those at the hearing who opposed the rink on grounds of decreased property value. Secondly, political leaders were named as possible sources of help for the teenage problem, but there was no evidence that the citizens took advantage of an opportunity to support the leaders that presented a specific proposal that would encourage teenage activity.

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considered acceptable by the community. On this latter point it may be hypothesized that the people have an identification with the politicians simply because they have elected them and because in a democratic system this election has long been associated with citizens' involvement; but there is little evidence of an actual working relationship (Plate 9).

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ATLANTA, ATLANTA, GA. - O.P. COMPANY, ATLANTA

Fig. B: RESPONDENTS' KNOWLEDGE OF INDIVIDUALS
THAT MIGHT BE OF COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE



* 37% had no knowledge whatsoever of either organizations or individuals.

Classification of Individuals Named by Respondents

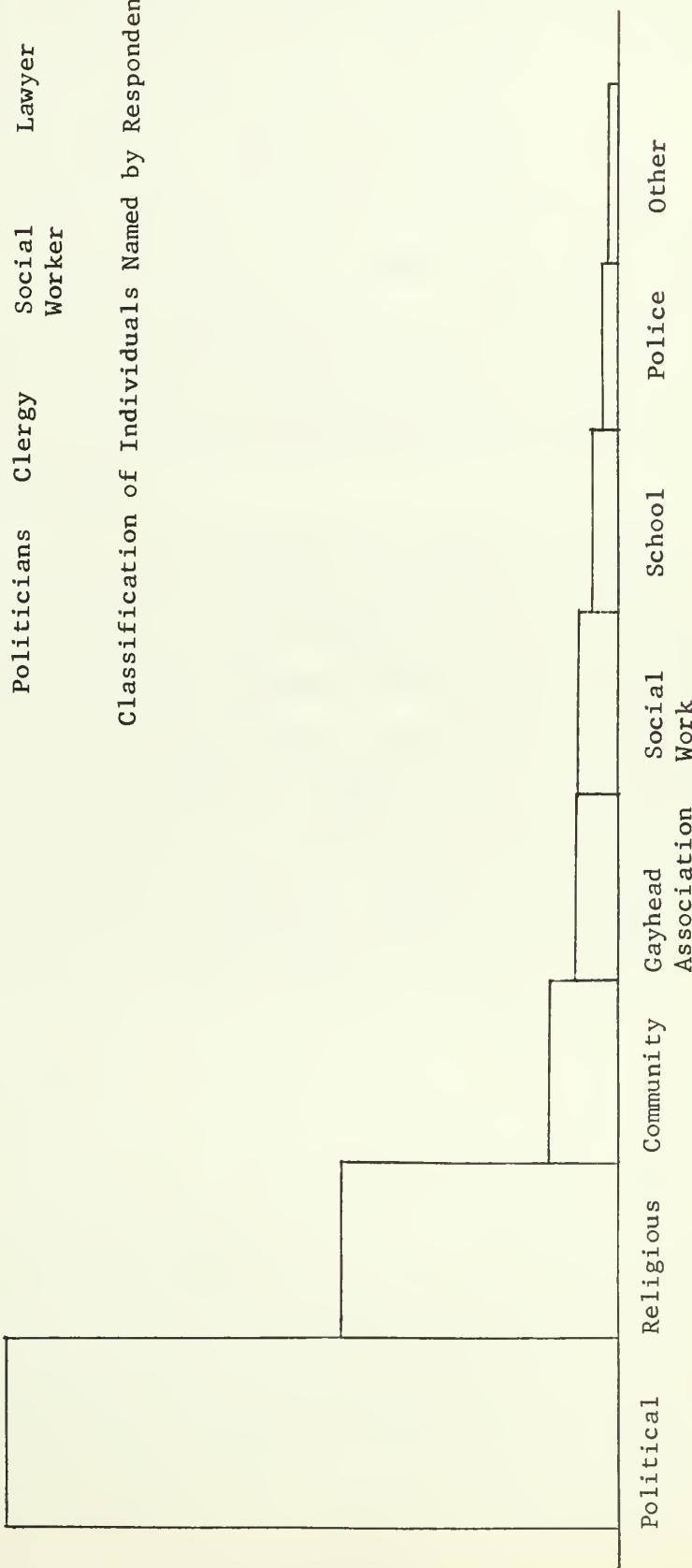


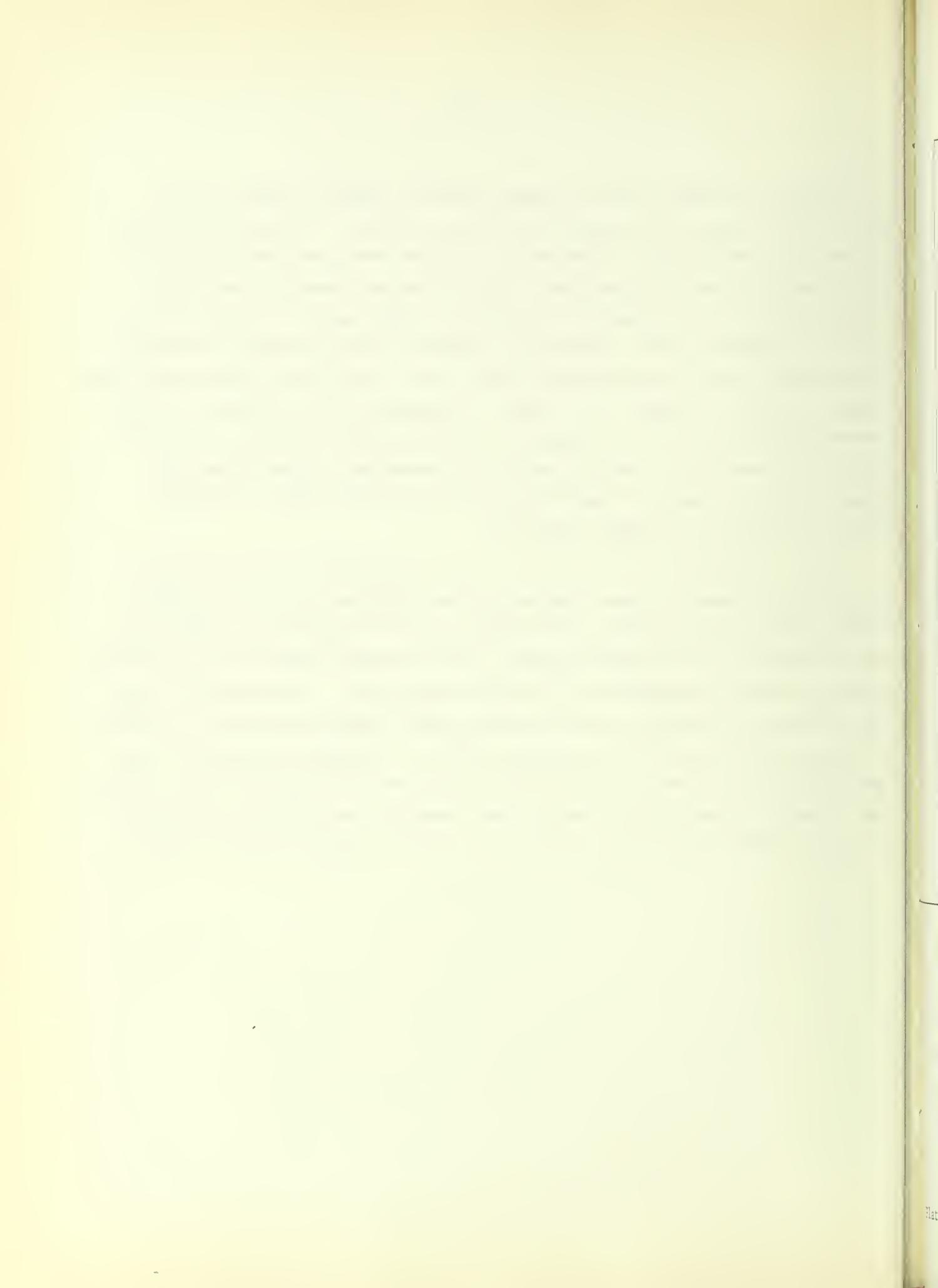
Fig. A: RESPONDENTS' KNOWLEDGE OF COMMUNITY ACTION
Types of Organizations that Respondents Knew as a Means
of Help or Assistance for Community Betterment

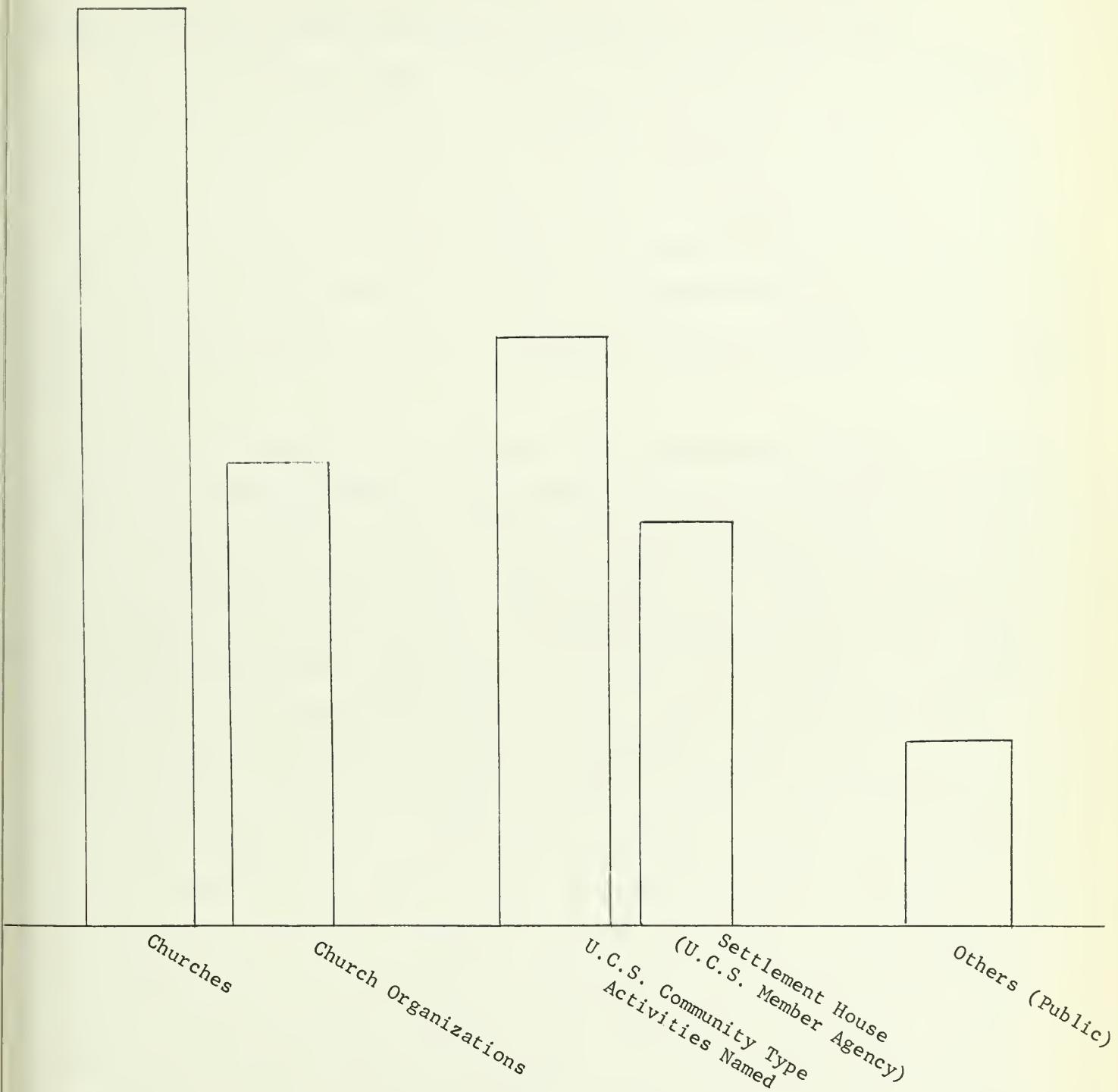
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The second highest ratio of answers naming a possible source of help specified the church and clergy (Plate 9, Fig. A and B). Although the charts indicate this second place is far below the above described identification of politicians, the rank of church and clergy is further corroboration of the assumption that the churches and clergy have a high degree of identification with the residents. This identification appears to be more with the Catholic churches and clergy than any other religious body since these churches were mentioned more than any others as a source of teenage activity. However, the discrepancy between the ratio of responses indicating these churches as sources of help and knowledge of specific activities sponsored by them (Plate 10) suggests more of a general identification with the church than a specific acquaintance with its teenage activities.

Other religious groups did not show this same degree of identification. This is not to suggest greater success by one religious group than another in dealing with teenage problems at this time, but the purpose is to present only the facts and data that interviews show, and to present elements that may prove helpful in better organization of available facilities. The possibility that the churches could direct their activities toward teenage activities is evident. One case was discovered of an individual effort to organize a storefront teenage activities club for the Centre Street area, but his success has been limited, due to lack of experience and lack of the communication facilities necessary to insure member participation plus the lack of cooperation from his church.





ORGANIZATIONS AND ACTIVITIES INVOLVED IN
CONSTRUCTIVE YOUTH ACTIVITIES AS SEEN BY RESPONDENTS

Note: 50% answered "don't know" and could not mention anything constructive in relation to the youth.

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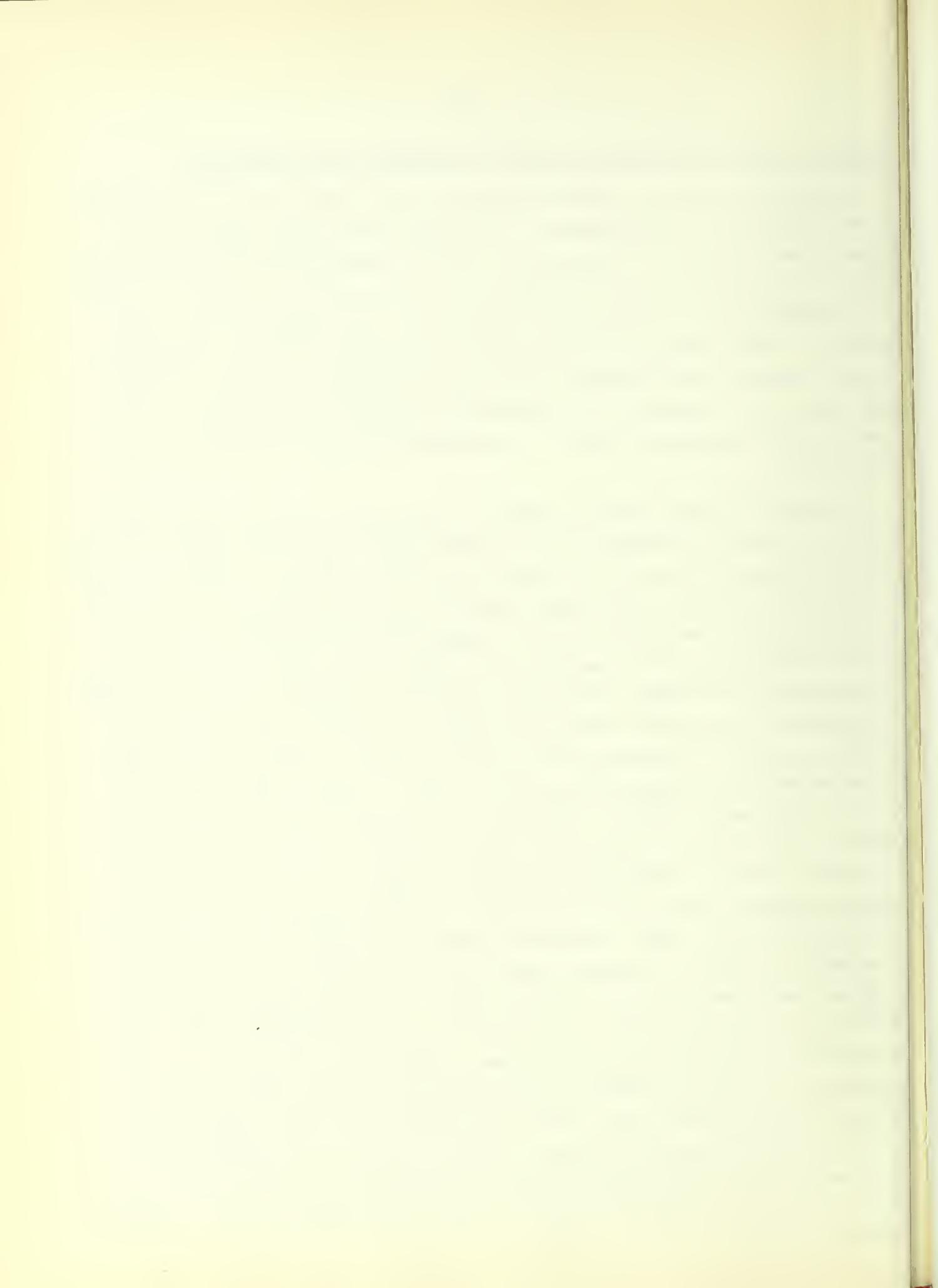
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Summary: Conflict of Values and Lack of Communication and Organization

Thus the data shows a number of factors in the community that are considered to be significant by the residents. It also shows that these factors are evidence of some conflict of values and of a lack of communication regarding specific details and concrete action for dealing with the very factors that are of concern. The teenage problem is of sufficient importance to the residents to cause this study to be made, and yet the study shows a more immediate concern for property values, changing racial patterns, and problems of transportation than for the problems of the teenagers. It is, therefore, necessary to understand that this conflict of values exists if one is to understand the present situation to be dealt with.

The lack of communication is evident in that where there have been efforts made for constructive teenage activity, these efforts have been isolated. Attempts to start teenage clubs and set up activities for them have most frequently ended in the initiator working pretty much alone and becoming disgusted with the situation. The significance of the lack of communication may be judged by the fact that it operates not only in relation to teenage problems but also in such things as neighborhood improvement associations that flare up and then die, once the goal is achieved or the original enthusiasm is spent. This is a lack of organized effort in an area of greatest concern to the residents. The isolation of individual efforts has produced duplication and waste of effort, short range goals, and even detrimental effects. The data shows individual activities by organizations in each tract and in some cases this only serves to increase the problems of another tract and concentrate the possible sources of trouble. Dances have proved to police to serve as an excuse for the youths to "borrow," as they put it, an automobile for the night. Basketball games are an occasion for the neighborhood groups to clash. Playgrounds cause increased pre-teen problems because the teenagers using the adjoining basketball court take over the whole area, thereby defeating the original purpose of the facility. All these efforts have acutely increased the percentage of youth problems. Consideration of this fact is very important in any future attempt to rectify these shortcomings and accomplish greater lasting efforts. Also, any future attempts should have clear concepts of both latent and manifest functions. None of this can be achieved without a much more effective communication between the residents on concrete details of what is happening on their own street, in their own neighborhood, and in Jamaica Plain as a whole.



J A M A I C A P L A I N S T U D Y

PART IV

Section III

Analysis of Factors Contained
in the Raw Data, Informal Interviews, and Additional
Comments of the Residents

by
United Community Services
of Metropolitan Boston
Urban Development Department

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P A R T I V

Section III

Introduction

Those conducting the interview were able to gather from the comments of the respondents more information than what was strictly in answer to the questions of the formally structured interview. This additional information is useful for either corroboration or contradiction of the original "raw data" information.

Also, because correlation of the information in the formally structured interview raised many questions that required further investigation, a series of informal interviews were conducted with many facets of society to investigate the questionable factors. Thus the informal interviews became a tool for further research to gain greater insight into apparent contradictions or puzzling factors evidenced on the formal interviews. This further investigation was necessary to direct an interpretation of the facts in order to avoid facile judgment about what appears to be evident on the surface. Such judgment would be of little value in social research. Informal interviews were conducted with community leaders, religious leaders, police, school officials, social workers and lay people. (Due to the type of information and the inferences made, all names will be withheld.)

Analysis of this information will be partly subjective, but with an objective basis in the data from which the interpretations are made. The subjective element in the analysis is acceptable as long as the distinction between this and the random sampling interview is kept in mind.

Factors of Fear and Isolation

The large number of "don't know" and "no" responses to questions where a "yes" answer would require specific knowledge of the area was a puzzling factor. This suggested that either the respondent did not know the answers or would not give them. But through investigation it was established that a great many of the Jamaica Plain residents are fearful of many aspects that exist in their community. This is not to say that the respondents were uncooperative. Once any confidence was gained they were persuaded to cooperate in some degree and were grateful for interest in their welfare. But two factors did become evident as we made our analysis; namely, that a great degree of fear is present in the Jamaica Plain G.N.R.P. area and that many residents are isolated in their community and neighborhood, and further that these two factors increased the degree of criticism and lack of enthusiasm for any useful planning.

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The fear could not be detected directly since the people would answer "no" if fear was mentioned, and yet they would state in the course of the interview that once darkness falls they would not leave the house. This was a typical answer of all age groups and all social classes. Neither could the isolation factor be detected on the surface since the respondents would convey a feeling of great co-operation and concern about their neighborhood. But these same people did not know their neighbors, schools, facilities, or people that might be of some community assistance. They saw nothing abnormal about this type of disassociation and therefore did not resent or wish to change it. The isolation like the fear was a common characteristic of the complete Jamaica Plain community.

It is important to note that there was a relatively even distribution of ages and population segments in the respondents, because the two factors of fear and isolation could be considerably distorted by an overrepresentation of any one age group. While one might say fear and isolation exist in all communities and are characteristic of human society, it is assumed here that they exist to an exceptional degree when they adversely affect other aspects of the residents' daily lives.

This isolation factor must be considered in interpreting the interviews. If news media and hearsay are the sole source of awareness of problems and interpretation thereof, generalizations of problems are encouraged and greater anxiety and fear along with it. Thus isolation can serve as a magnifier of problems and criticism thereof. The fact that an answer was an unsupported generalization was established by the fact that the respondents could not give examples of the problems which they were criticizing.

However, it is not intended to indicate that there was no significant ratio of "yes" answers or that fear predominates and that there are no residents with a deep and penetrating knowledge of the community problems. There were respondents who were able to express a specific knowledge of the community and who were glad to have the opportunity to do so. These respondents were the ones who most often replied affirmatively to the questions of the interview. But the negative and indifferent "no" and "don't know" responses determined the significance of the positive in that they specified where the knowledge of community affairs lay--that it was concentrated in certain individuals who had a great deal of knowledge about their community while others who had no knowledge of one aspect of information had no knowledge of any aspect.

Many of the respondents spoke of the street on which they lived for years as a strange and foreign area to them, and saw this as nothing unusual. A great number of these people knew nothing of their neighborhood beyond their doorstep. This lack

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of knowledge found in almost every community, must be considered if Jamaica Plain hopes to improve their social services on a community-wide basis. There is too much reference to other areas of Jamaica Plain as completely separate and isolated communities. What actually exists are communities within communities, groups within groups, and neighborhoods within neighborhoods. Jamaica Plain has developed into several microscopic communities. It needs a greater community identification as one entity with the same overall purpose and goals. Once individual segments lose the community identification they only stalemate the relative effectiveness of the overall purpose of their community and any effective planning.

Citizens' Identity with the Values of their Community

Many of the residents are stable, deep rooted, traditionally oriented people who are proud to be living within the Jamaica Plain G.N.R.P. area. But there is also new blood coming into Jamaica Plain, a development increased by Boston's urban renewal and the relocation process. It is only natural to expect different orientation values from the new residents, particularly when these residents have come from urban renewal areas of different social patterns than those of Jamaica Plain. Rather than criticizing these differences, it would be more to the community's interest to make available means that would help them enter into the flow of Jamaica Plain community living. If the community is to be a dynamic, living organism, it is important to develop cooperation, coordination, and understanding among all segments so that all residents, including newcomers, can readily identify themselves with the values of their community. It is by no means an abstract process that we are speaking of here. This reorientation to new values may be nothing more than having some mechanism that will help them to find the various facilities available.

Community development must include likemindedness or homogeneity to the extent that residents can in some way identify themselves with their community. Physically Jamaica Plain is fortunate to have such location and facilities of transportation that make physical isolation rather difficult. This, then, does not constitute an impediment to overcoming the psychological and social isolation that exists in the area.

Difference in value orientation can cause considerable lack of support for many worthwhile projects. Jamaica Plain has a wide range of economic, social, racial, and religious characteristics, and since people make judgments differently depending on their background and environment the interviews showed opinions ranging from satisfaction to great dissatisfaction concerning the same aspects. They also differed on whether or not a particular problem even existed. When people don't see,

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recognize, or admit a problem, they will not contribute to its correction. This is even more true if the planning is being done for the people themselves, since the success of such a program depends on their support and enthusiasm. Thus, in this case some people must be convinced of the presence of the problem before any recommendations for improvement can be applied.

Channels of Communication to the Residents

What has been isolation can definitely serve as an advantage in some areas. Many of the residents consider their own immediate environment as all-important to them, and will, therefore, improve their own property. The numerous indications of isolated individual improvement are particularly significant when one considers the respondent's impression of negative aspects in Jamaica Plain. Many people were convinced that the different areas of Jamaica Plain are headed for blight, if they have not already reached that state. Despite the fact that people are often fearful of investing money and time when so many negative aspects are present, improvements were easily observable even where blight was predicted. Because many of the people of Jamaica Plain are long time residents of the area, they feel a certain dignity lost if the area begins to decline. These factors are worth consideration because they are tangible values that could serve as channels of communication to the residents, and such communication is necessary if the psychological and social isolation is to be remedied.

Cooperation with available organization and leadership

Now let us delve more deeply into problems of youth. First of all, the amount of recreational areas in Jamaica Plain is a positive factor for dealing with these problems. But to permit maximum effectiveness some areas need proper attention both in the form of leadership and of active cooperation of the citizens with the leaders. There are community organization leaders in the area who have an excellent ability and deep insight into the problems and are aware of the public needs. But they need from the people a keen awareness of the situation and their active support. The citizens' awareness of day by day activities and opportunities available to them is necessary before they can give any meaningful support to such.

In the interviews people felt that politicians were the most promising aspect for any help or community development. However, their support of such leadership is not as active as it could be. Their backing and support was divided on a bill brought up for hearing February 6, 1964, in the City Hall to grant the M.D.C. permission to erect a skating rink at the Olmsted Park area. It was planned so as not

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to take away the land now used for ball fields while providing additional recreation. Some were opposed to such an idea for different personal reasons, and others representing the community needs of Jamaica Plain for younger people were in favor of it. Arguments of special interest can thus impede action at a crucial time unless community backing is organized. This, in turn, demands that residents be informed of community activities and events that may affect the role of Jamaica Plain. Some sort of community announcements, bulletins, papers, and clubs can be used to reach both the few interested individuals who will give their support and carry the thing through with proper organization and leadership and the citizens as a whole whose support is needed. Newer residents should have some mechanism that will help to acquaint them with the community. Some communities have a "Welcome Wagon" that greets newcomers and offers them hospitality. This social acquaintance can be a first step in one's identification with the community, and it can also serve as a source of information to the community about the talents and interests of the newcomer. Without active pursuit by the community, the newcomer is not likely to enter into the organizations and life of the community.

Need for Supervision in Youth Programs

This study has revealed a number of weaknesses in the overall community youth program that have proven to be costly mistakes in terms of encouraging rather than correcting the youth problems. Thus it is well to evaluate the situation first in light of its shortcomings rather than its success.

It has been discovered that the very facilities believed to be the solution turned out to be the new core of problems. The youth activities and programs and the recreation areas often only serve as a means of concentrating youth problems in a smaller area and thus increasing the problem. Potential problems become actual ones when, without supervision, instigators of the problems are brought together with youths who on their own might act in greater conformity to the role expected of them by the community. Another evidence of problems being encouraged rather than discouraged is the antagonism between the older and younger children in the recreation areas and the domination of the areas by the older children. Basketball courts are in the same area as jungle gyms, and the younger group will not use the equipment for fear of the older children. Lack of supervision is thus preventing the enjoyment of the facilities and allowing thousands of dollars of equipment to rust and be wasted. And finally, the playgrounds are a different source of danger to the community after dark because of lack of some kind of supervision and insufficient lighting.

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Thus the youth program has not solved any problem but has created new ones. As a result confidence in both public and private efforts has waned. It is important to recognize the weaknesses, a major one of which seems to be lack of effective supervision, if the costly mistakes of the past are to be avoided in the future. Usually any increase in problems automatically triggers a response for more programs, facilities, or such; but this is an oversimplified solution, and the danger of such action has become evident.

The Drinking Problem

Youth drinking was considered a major problem with the Jamaica Plain youth. Both parents and police agree that the problem exists, but it is difficult to establish the extent of the problem. Because the law says a person must be proven drunk before he can be convicted of a drinking offense the police often book an offender on another charge. Thus the police records do not show any cases involving drinking unless the person can actually be proven drunk. As a result, their records do not indicate a serious drinking problem. But, on the other hand, the lack of records and figures on minor drinking offenses can allow the problem to become exaggerated in the minds of the people. Seeing a few youths drinking can be generalized so that the community has the impression that the majority of youths drink. Residents have said cans in the street are evidence of the drinking problem; but as one community worker pointed out, the new type soft drink cans look like beer cans and the two may be confused. The point is simply that it is possible that a problem can be exaggerated when specific figures and details are not available thereon.

However, although the problem may not be as great as some think, the fact does remain that there is a drinking problem of some extent. Drinking often seems to be a contributing factor for the other offenses of which the youths are convicted.

In looking for a solution one cannot simply expect the police to do something about it. It is not a problem that can be controlled entirely by law. Because the law says the person can be convicted of drinking only if he is proven drunk, the means by which the police attempt to correct the lesser drinking offenses, which are nevertheless contributing to other delinquent acts, is to inform the parents of the drinking and recommend they work with their own children. Furthermore, what allows the drinking problem and the places where it exists must be considered. The ease with which false identification cards can be produced and the use of parents' credit cards in obtaining the liquor allow the problem to go on unchecked, and the poorly supervised activities and dances are the places where drinking occurs, along with the other connected offenses such as "borrowing" cars.

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A factor that further complicated the drinking problem is the ambiguous attitude on the part of the parents toward police protection. While they seem to feel a social obligation to uphold the duties of the police, at the same time they have negative attitudes toward them. These range from fear on a personal level--one couple who had teenage children in the family ran to the window twice during the interview to see if a car that pulled up outside was the police, to a general criticism that the police are not as effective as they should be--for example, that the police are even responsible for the youth problem.

Attitude toward Authority

The lack of respect for police is very evident in the area. Complaints about the police were aimed primarily at slow service and at neglect of duty evidenced by police riding in cars rather than walking in the neighborhood. But investigation indicates that the residents are not aware of the fact that the police must always answer complaints according to priority of cases involved, that they receive complaints varying from a call about young people making noise when leaving school to reports of gang fights and knivings. The latter obviously must take priority when a choice is necessary. Regarding the cruising police cars it should be pointed out that they are considered more effective in spot checking neighborhoods and locating areas where indications of trouble, such as hanging on street corners, recur. The officers on foot can then be assigned to patrol these areas spotted by the cruisers.

The adults' disrespect for police authorities which sometimes borders on contempt must be considered in dealing with the juvenile problems, because a parent's lack of respect for authority will most often be transferred to the children in the family. Many of the respondents felt that some parents need a rude awakening to the customs and habits of their youth, but perhaps where the realization is needed is in the parents becoming aware of their own ambiguity if not disrespect or contempt for a group that is to the youth an image of authority.

The Value System of the Young People

The value system of the young people is perhaps the most important factor to be considered in working with them. Many of the respondents indicated a need for some kind of change of attitude in the young people before they would respond to services planned for their own enjoyment. But much also depends on the attitudes of the interested community in understanding the fact that there is a variety of value systems involved and that these must be worked with realistically.

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One community leader has pointed out that there are two value systems of the two groups of youths (those who instigate the trouble and those who do not) that must be considered in any program, because work aimed at one level excludes or rejects the other. There is a hard core of juveniles who reject any help from the community, but at the same time a great majority of youth who are interested in any type of help that will relieve the boredom of street corners. It must be determined to what extent this antagonistic feeling goes in the youth population. This will be made difficult by the fact that transportation in Jamaica Plain makes it easy for groups causing trouble to get to any part of the G.N.R.P. area, and it may be difficult to determine just who frequents the streets, parks, shopping centers, and church sponsored programs in any given area where trouble most often begins.

The Need for Skilled Leadership

It appears that the success and effectiveness of any program depends a great deal on the personality of the leader, and in making any attempts to work with the young people of the area this means it is necessary to consider that youths seek an image they themselves can respect, one they can identify with who understands their own set of values. A recent event would indicate that rebellion against society is a strong part of that set of values. A convict who had returned to Jamaica Plain after being released from prison started a boys' group there. To the surprise of the authorities, he was successful with them because they felt he understood their values and environment. Until a consequent return to prison for another offense he was, according to authorities, doing well with the youths. They accepted another rebel of society and their bond of identification with him enabled the man to accomplish much with them.

While this is indeed a brief and subjective study of leadership, it does illustrate and emphasize the point that there is a need for subtle and skillful planning if one hopes to be effective. The youth will not accept help simply because someone may wish to improve their situation. But they can be reached through someone with whom they can identify themselves.

The graphs and charts of the interviews can be used as a tool to evaluate the areas of most need and greatest difficulty. It is hoped that these illustrations will clarify the knowledge gained by the study in such a way as to make that knowledge more useful. As stated earlier, this section is a comment on the information of the raw data and an attempt to draw conclusions along lines suggested by the data.

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It would be well to indicate the trends that appear in the data so that by being aware of some of the difficulties of the past, the needs of the present may be administered and some pitfalls of the future may be avoided.

Trends in Age of Offenders

There is a trend of an increasing number of juvenile offenders among the younger ages, even preteens; and the increasing youth population in Jamaica Plain suggests that this trend will continue. There is a trend of starting drinking at a younger age in the preteen group from ages 13 down to 7. Girls as well as boys are included in all these analyses, and, in fact, it appears from the data that girls are often worse offenders than their male counterparts. This age group is possibly the one needing the most attention at this time since, although their problem is not yet as critical as the teenagers', in a couple of years it could easily be a problem as major as the teenage problem.

Juvenile Relationship to Businesses in the Area

The major problem, according to respondents, is "hanging on corners." The graphs show where the areas of most serious difficulty lie.

Of major consideration in connection with this problem of teenage hanging around in gangs is the policy of businesses in the area. Some do not allow youths in their place of business during the hours of two to three in order to prevent the school crowd from making themselves a nuisance. Others invite the youths by playing teenage hit records on the radio while getting the youths to buy such items as food or soda drinks. In attempting to make any proposal concerning the relationship between these businesses and the youths, two factors must be considered: (1) the economic motive of supply and demand is a controlling principle of business, and (2) the business people are governed in varying degree by a fear of retaliation from the youths. In a particular area where they had experienced a number of serious offenses and difficulties with youths interviewers tried to gather information from business proprietors, but even those who had been directly involved with teenage difficulties would deny the existence of such. One respondent made no mention during the interview of any problem with youths and even denied such a problem categorically although it was learned through other sources that this person was robbed three times in a period of eighteen months. But at the same time it was also learned that these business elements had a deep feeling of antagonism toward the youths. One respondent, once an informal rapport was established, told the interviewer in no uncertain terms that the others were a very difficult and fearsome type. The information from both

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these interviews of the proprietors and from interviews in the formally structured setup shows a consensus of opinion on the part of the proprietors that it is a hopeless situation that will allow communication without fear of retaliation. The informal interviews conducted on this subject are more subjective in method than the formally structured interviews, but they revealed valuable opinions of the business and professional people that were not provided for in the "raw data," and were helpful in establishing a direction of interpretation of representative variables.

Locating Service Facilities

In the work of locating facilities that are meant to service the social needs of Jamaica Plain residents, primary consideration should be given to the degree of ease with which the people may reach these services. This includes having both a minimum of distance and an absence of obstacles to deal with when making use of the services. The wider the sphere of operation of any facility, the less effectiveness it has as it increases the distance from the center of operation. The experience of UCS and their map of services has borne out the reliability of this axiom, and the interviews of this study as well as questions discussed in the earlier section referred to the hearing for the skating rink, show the feeling of the people in Jamaica Plain on this matter. In the interviews, the closer one was to the churches that had activities and programs for youth, the greater the degree of knowledge about these activities. This is, of course, very possibly due to the fact that the people close by are members of the church in question and therefore more informed of its activities than those of another church. The one exception to the tendency to know only of those services in one's own immediate area was the general knowledge throughout the entire Jamaica Plain G.N.R.P. area of the neighborhood house.

One of the questions discussed at the hearing on the skating rink concerned the distance involved from the transportation lines to the proposed site. The feeling was that the facility must be located within a couple of blocks from public transportation, and also that no major highway should be a boundary of the facility so that there would be no need for youngsters to cross speedways.

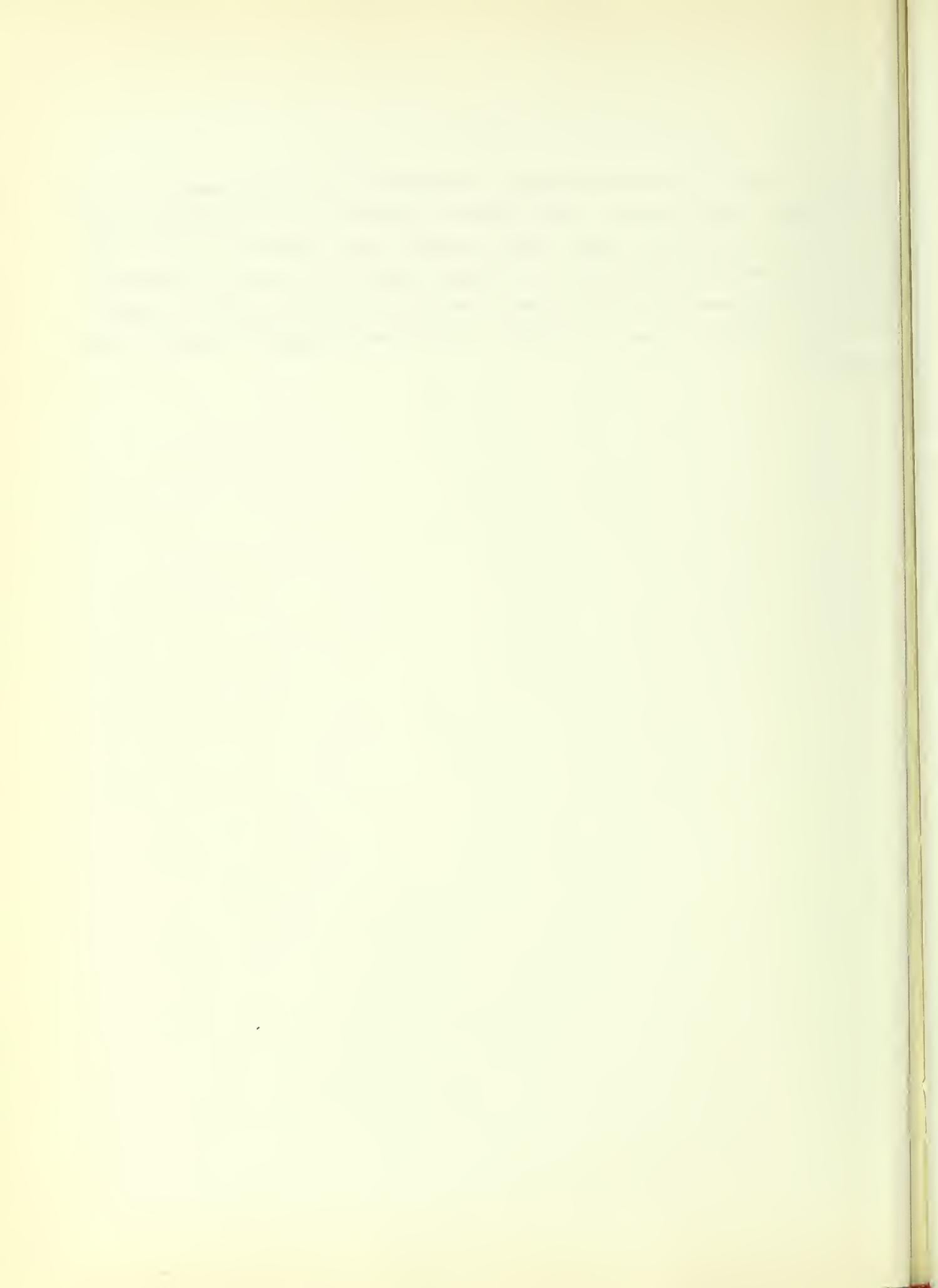
Effectiveness of Present and Previous Attempts at Community Cooperation

A final consideration should be given to the fact that there is evidence in the area of a desire to cooperate and coordinate work in the area through organizations now existing in area. But in keeping with our method of indicating the necessity for a realistic look at the strengths and weaknesses of available resources, it

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should be pointed out that such attempts at coordination are often impeded in so far as the primary concern becomes a fear of loss of identity of the individual delegations working on the problem rather than the overall goal that has to be met. The groups remain separate identities, and although they try to be part of a planning board they do not want to relinquish their own prime interests to any other group. Some thought should be given to the effect of this loss of maximum cooperation and coordination.



J A M A I C A P L A I N S T U D Y

PART IV

Section IV

Graphs and Charts Illustrating
Specific Problems in Jamaica Plain

by

United Community Services
of Metropolitan Boston

Urban Development Department

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INTRODUCTION

This section of the report will deal with the juvenile problems of the Jamaica Plain G.N.R.P. area. Most of this section consists of charts, graphs and tables that will be explained as we proceed with each set. We have discussed the various problems in the previous sections and attempted to offer some sort of tangible suggestions to alleviate some of the problems. This section attempts to pinpoint the actual existence and location of the problems.

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SECTION A: JUVENILE CASES

The following shows records of juvenile cases and offenses of various degrees. These records compiled from the police, courts, school committee, and Youth Service Board and Youth Activities Bureau are facts and figures that represent actual cases of juvenile offenses on file. By examining the different census tracts, one can see the varying degree of problems in each tract and area. Careful analysis and study of all these records should be made in an effort to better understand the extent of the problems and the implications of differences from tract to tract, and neighborhood to neighborhood.

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Information Obtained from Youth Activities Bureau
on Youth Groups in Jamaica Plain

STEELERS (Location V2)

The STEELERS is a group of approximately 25 members who range in age from 15 - 18. There are approximately 19 boys and 6 girls in this group. Five of these boys and one girl are Negro.

Their primary hanging spot is at 24 Bickford Street, and they are also seen at the corner of Parker and Heath Street, Jefferson Park, the Horan Way Recreational area, and the Lamartine Street Recreation area.

They are a hanging group with some segments participating in baseball and basketball.

KELLY'S ANGELS (Location V2)

The KELLY'S ANGELS are a group of approximately 19 members, that range in age from 16 - 21. They are all Negro. They are a very mobile group and travel everywhere and are seen everywhere. They are often seen at the Lamartine Street play area, various Parker Street doorways and especially that of 954 Parker Street.

They are a hanging group and sponsor themselves in basketball.

VIKINGS (Location V2)

The VIKINGS are a group of approximately 13-15 members, who range in age from 14-16. There are a few locations where they are seen, such as 954 Parker Street and the doorways on Parker Street, but their primary spot would be that of the Lamartine Street Playground. They are not what could be considered a mobile group. They are a totally Negro group.

RAMPSTERS (Location V2)

The RAMPSTERS are a young group in the age from 11-15 and numbering approximately 25-30 in size, whose primary hanging spot is the ramp leading into Horan Way from Bickford Street. They are a totally Negro group. As the weather gets progressively cooler the group dissipates and they are not recognizable as a group until the advent of warm weather again.

CHARGERS (Location V2)

The CHARGERS are a group of approximately 15 members that range in age from 15-18. They are a totally white group that is an active hanging group. Their primary hanging spot is Mals Variety store on Heath Street. They are also seen at Jefferson Park.

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POLICE

EIGHT MONTH PERIOD IN 1963

DISTRICT 10

DISTRICT 13

<u>Census Tracts</u>	<u>Juvenile Offenders</u>	<u>Census Tracts</u>	<u>Juvenile Offenders</u>
S4	1	V1	17
V1	2	V2	0
V2	130	V3	7
V3	37	V4A	0
V4A	16	V4B	9
V4B	22	V5	46
V5	6	V6	33
V6	5	W1A	10
		W2	5
Total	219	Total	127

Total Juvenile Offenders on Probation from West Roxbury Court
and Roxbury Court for Eight Month Period in 1963

<u>Census Tracts</u>	<u>Number of Probationers</u>
S4	2
V1	4
V2	17
V3	7
V4A	1
V4B	5
V5	21
V6	10
W1A	10
W2	3

Total Commitments to the Youth Service Board from Jamaica Plain

July 1962-June 1963

July 1963 through December 1963

<u>Census Tracts</u>	<u>Commitments</u>	<u>Parolees</u>	<u>Census Tracts</u>	<u>Commitments</u>	<u>Parolees</u>
S4	5	10	S4	0	0
V1	4	8	V1	1	2
V2	7	14	V2	5	10
V3	2	4	V3	1	2
V4A	1	2	V4A	0	0
V4B	2	4	V4B	0	0
V5	2	4	V5	1	2
V6	3	6	V6	1	2
W1A	1	2	W1A	0	0
W2	2	4	W2	0	0

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POLICE DISTRICT 10

Detective - James O'Brien

January through August 1963

Juvenile Offenders

219

Offenses

<u>Use without authority</u>	<u>Larceny</u>	<u>Assault & Battery</u>	<u>Stubbornness (Child)</u>
56	40	32	25
<u>Breaking/Entering</u>	<u>Destruction of Property</u>	<u>Fighting</u>	<u>Runaway</u>
14	4	3	3
<u>Setting Fires</u>	<u>Drinking</u>	<u>Possession of Stolen Bicycle</u>	<u>Disturbance</u>
3	4	4	3

Dispositions

Commitment to Youth Service Board, suspended sentences, probation, warnings. Commitments to Youth Service Board and warnings are the most frequent dispositions.

POLICE DISTRICT 13

Detective - Kenneth Ellis

From January to August 1963

(7 months period in 1963)

Arrests

105

Informal Hearings

a) West Roxbury Court

48

Juvenile Offenders

153

b) District 13

110

Offenses

Offenses range from murder to malicious destruction of property.

a) Major offense being use without authority.

Dispositions

Commitment to Youth Service Board, suspended sentences, probation, continued without finding. Probation being the most frequent disposition.

Repeats

25 percent of above cases, or about 66 in number.

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ROXBURY DISTRICT COURT

Youth Service Board - William F. McLaughlin

Youth Service Board
14 Somerset Street
Boston, Massachusetts

January through August 1963

The following is data obtained on juvenile offenders handled through Roxbury District Court.

<u>Census Tract</u>	<u>Probationers</u>	<u>Suspended Sentence</u>	<u>Youth Service Board</u>
S4	0	1	
V2	8	9	2
V3	1	1	
V4A		1	
V5	1	0	
V6	3	2	
W2			1

Jamaica Plain Schools Attended

Mary Curley - 11
Jefferson - 3
Jamaica Plain High - 2
Parkman - 1
Lowell - 1
Wyman - 1
Our Lady of Lourdes - 1

Total from Jamaica Plain Schools 20

Offenses

Using car without authority	12
Larceny	9
Breaking glass	2
Stolen goods	2
Breaking & entering	1
Dangerous Weapon	1
Assault & Battery	1
Drinking	1
Stubborn Child	1
Total	30

Ages

Ages range from 4-16 years

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WEST ROXBURY DISTRICT COURT

Parole Officer - James Rush

445 Arborway
Jamaica Plain 30, Mass.
(524-4997)

January through August 1963

The following is a breakdown of number of juveniles on probation from West Roxbury District Court:

<u>Census Tract</u>	<u>Number of Probationers</u>
S4	1
V1	4
V3	5
V4B	5
V5	20
V6	5
W1A	10
W2	<u>3</u>
Total	53

Schools attended:

Jamaica Plain 48 - Outside Jamaica Plain 5

Offenses

No breakdown available, but cases ranged from disrespect, drinking, assault and battery to larceny.

Age of Offenders

7-16 years of age.

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Boston School Committee

45 Myrtle Street
Boston, Mass.
CA 7-5500

Statistics Department: Mr. Barry

The following statistics were obtained on the schools in Jamaica Plain. It should be noted, as regards the District schools mentioned, that while only the name of the District school is given the statistics include all the public schools in each district mentioned.

Two month's figures are listed to permit a comparison, in order to give an idea of an average for the school year.

JAMAICA PLAIN HIGH SCHOOL

	<u>October 1963</u>	<u>November 1963</u>
Enrollment	777	765
Truancy	9 (1%)	7 (1%)
Absent	100 (12%)	112 (14.6%)
Dropouts:		
Work	5 (less than 1%)	5 (less than 1%)
Discharge	6 (less than 1%)	8 (1%)

MARY E. CURLEY SCHOOL

	<u>October 1963</u>	<u>November 1963</u>
Enrollment	1,110	1,091
Truancy	18 (1.6%)	17 (1.5%)
Absent	89 (8%)	105 (9.6%)
Dropouts:		
Work	2 (less than 1%)	4 (less than 1%)
Discharge	11 (1%)	0
Special Classes	16 (1.3%)	15 (1.2%)

DISTRICT SCHOOLS

Agassiz Schools

	<u>October 1963</u>	<u>November 1963</u>
Enrollment	1,226	1,233
Truancy	3 (less than 1%)	1 (less than 1%)
Absent	41 (3.3%)	48 (3.8%)
Dropouts:		
Work	0	0
Discharge	5 (less than 1%)	5 (less than 1%)
Special Classes	16 (1.3%)	15 (1.2%)

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Francis Parkman School

	<u>October 1963</u>	<u>November 1963</u>
Enrollment	990	980
Truancy	0	3 (Less than 1%)
Absent	6 (less than 1%)	9 (Less than 1%)
Dropouts:	0	0

Jefferson School

	<u>October 1963</u>	<u>November 1963</u>
Enrollment	993	942
Truancy	1 (less than 1%)	0
Absent	44 (4.7%)	65 (6.9%)
Dropouts:		
Work	0	0
Discharge	2 (less than 1%)	0
Special Classes	26 (2.6%)	30 (3.1%)

Lowell School (now J. F. Kennedy School)

	<u>October 1963</u>	<u>November 1963</u>
Enrollment	849	835
Truancy	2 (less than 1%)	1 (less than 1%)
Absent	52 (6.1%)	68 (8.1%)
Dropouts	0	0
Special Classes	18 (2.1%)	18 (2.1%)

Ellis Mendell School

	<u>October 1963</u>	<u>November 1963</u>
Enrollment	970	966
Truancy	0	0
Absent	47 (4.3/4%)	62 (6½%)
Dropouts:		
Work	0	0
Discharge	2 (less than 1%)	0
Special Classes	10 (1%)	0

Section

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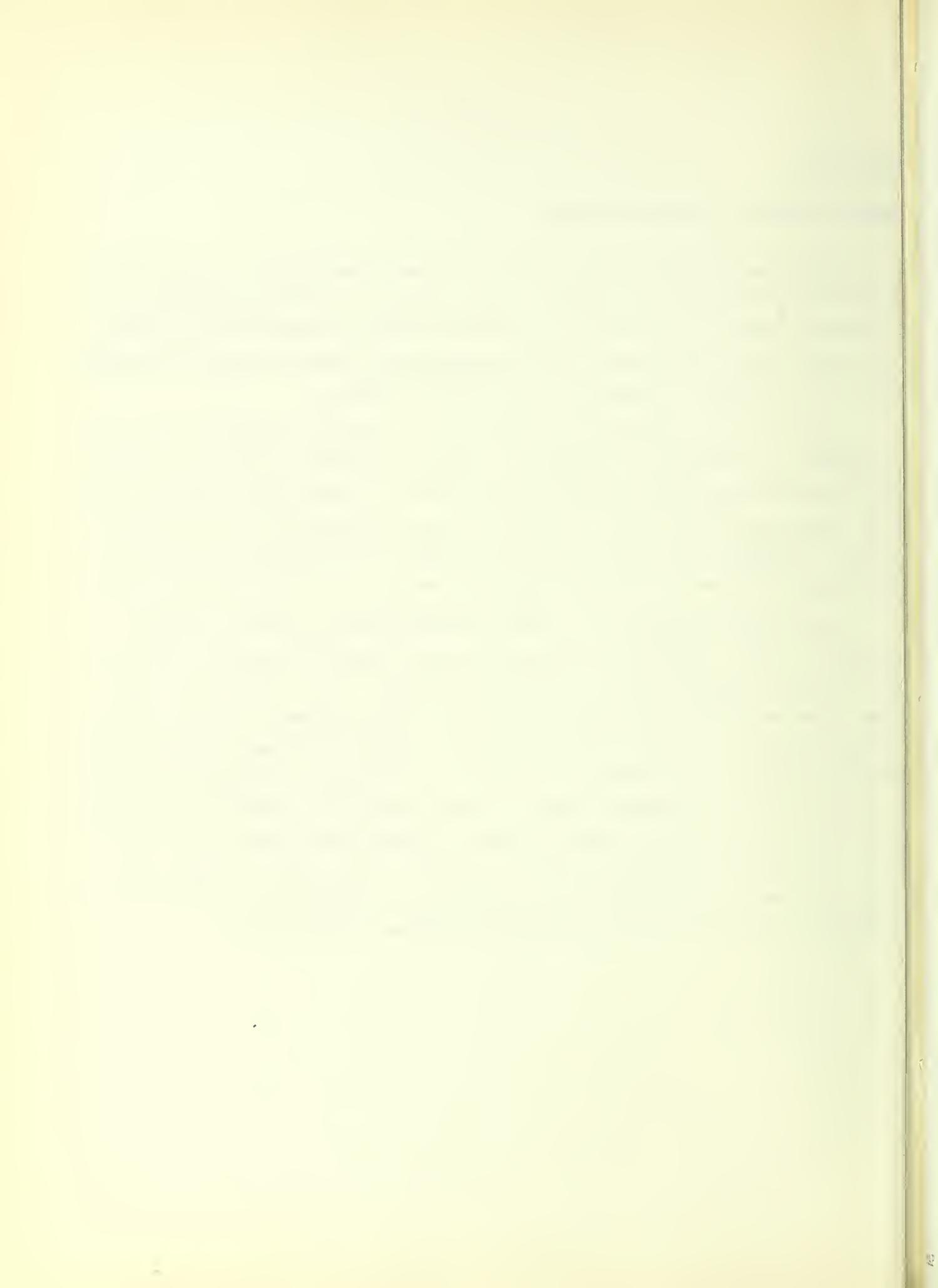
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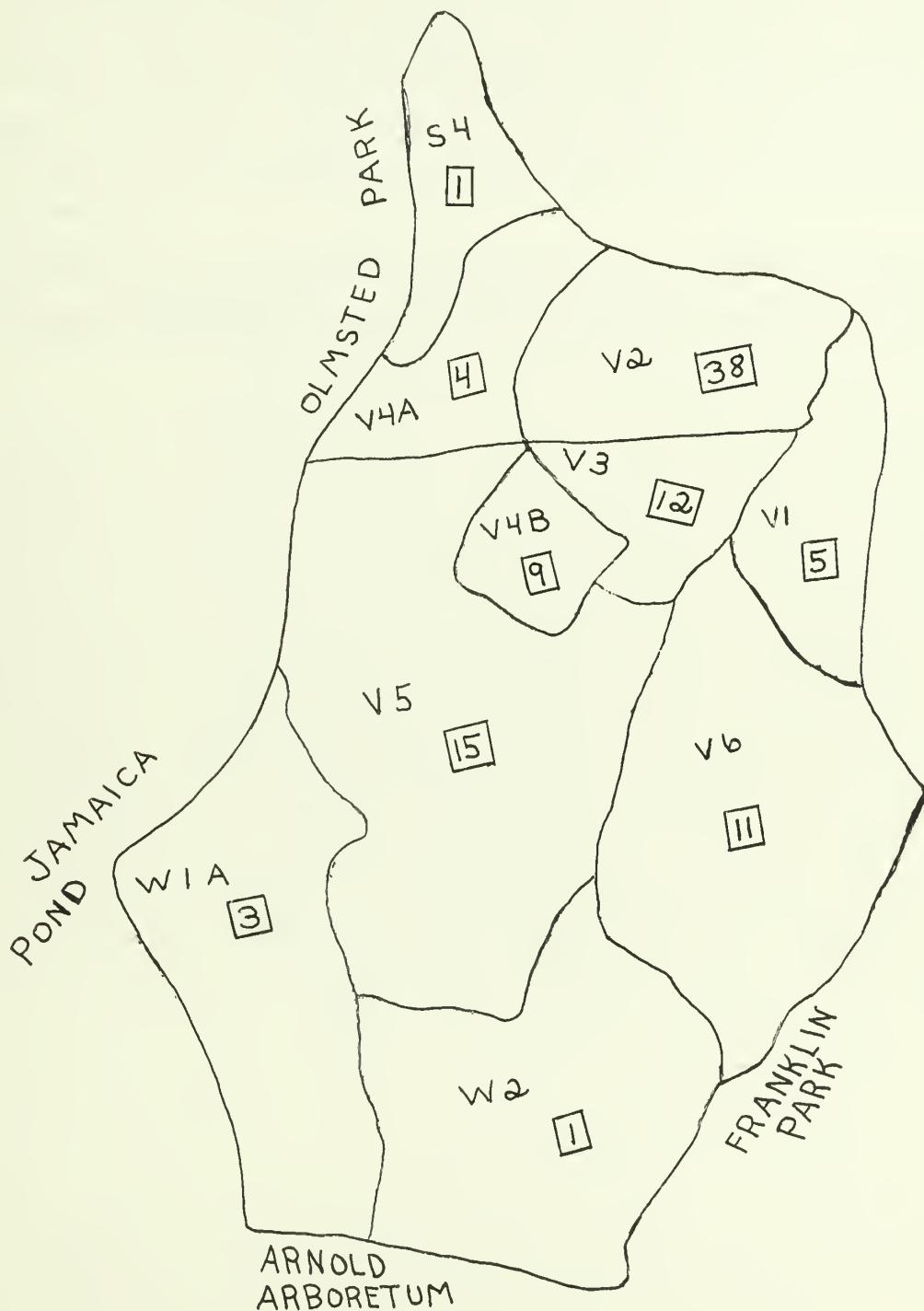
Maps of Juvenile Crimes and Problems

The following maps deal with location of the various problems. Each map can be treated individually as a separate unit, or it can be used for comparison, for instance, of what are classified as crimes with what are classified as problems, or of what police records show regarding location of crimes with what the impression of the residents is regarding the location of crimes.

The distinction between juvenile "crimes" and juvenile "problems" indicates a judgment about degree of seriousness. Crimes are offenses for which juveniles can be arrested and include such things as larcency, breaking and entering, stealing, assault and battery, etc., as appear in the preceding section on "Juvenile Cases." Problems are actions which cause concern and are considered serious by the residents but are not legally considered material for police or court cases.

Map 1A deals with the tract location of actual police cases of juvenile offenses on file. This map indicates the various tracts of greatest trouble as far as actual criminal cases in the youth population. It is important to note that these cases are by location of residence of the offenders, not the location of the offense. However, the actual radius of operation in these offenses is between one quarter and one half mile from place of residence. Therefore, by picking out the tracts of greatest number of cases and studying adjoining tracts you can analyze the scope and degree of trouble for the various areas. This suggests that while some of the offenses might take place in one tract, the adjoining tracts may be the most serious areas of trouble. By knowing the tract location of offenders, a projected area of trouble and problems can be charted.





Each block number represents the percent of juvenile cases for that tract obtained from a study of police records in Jamaica Plain for an eight month period in 1963.

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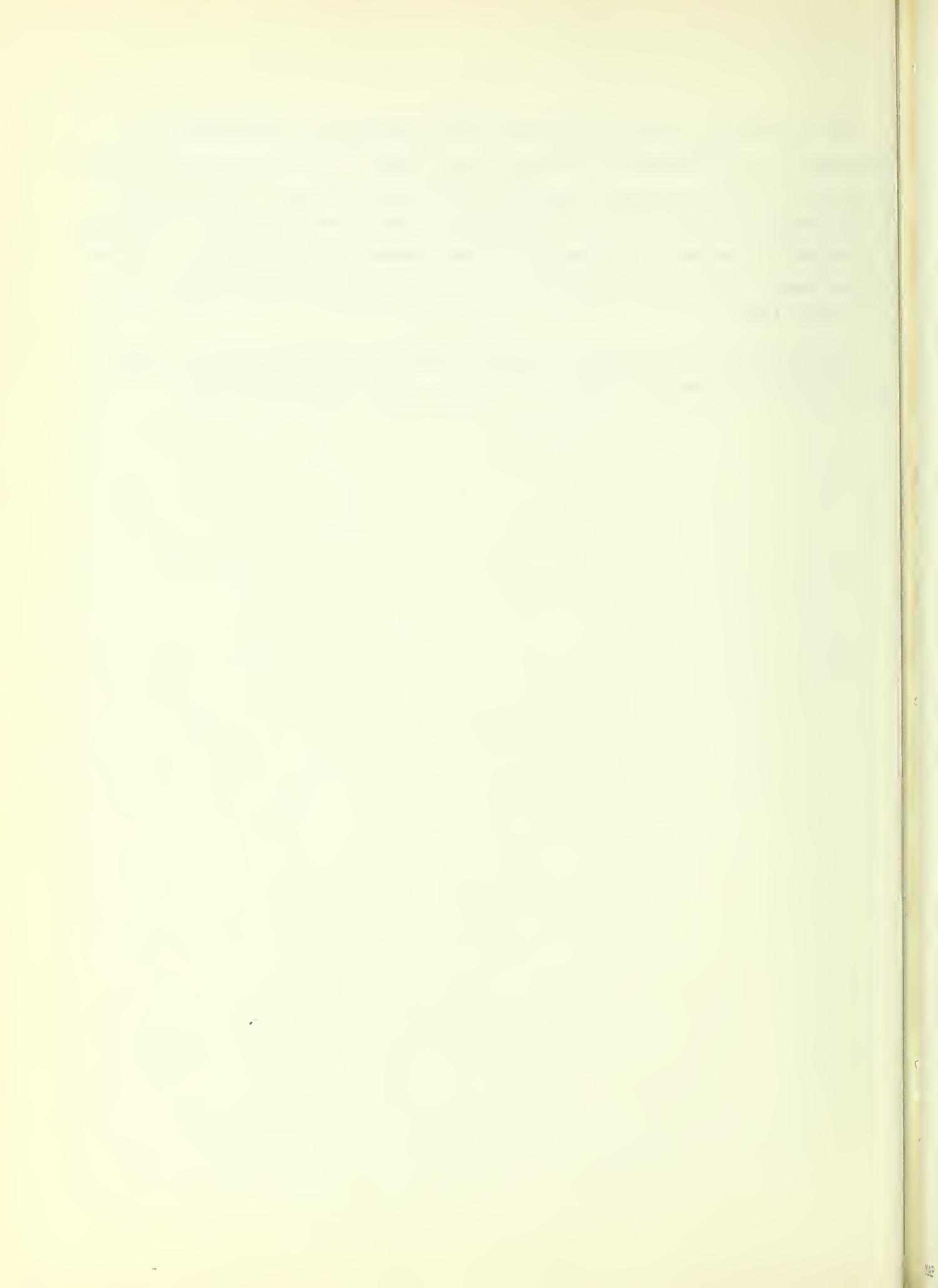
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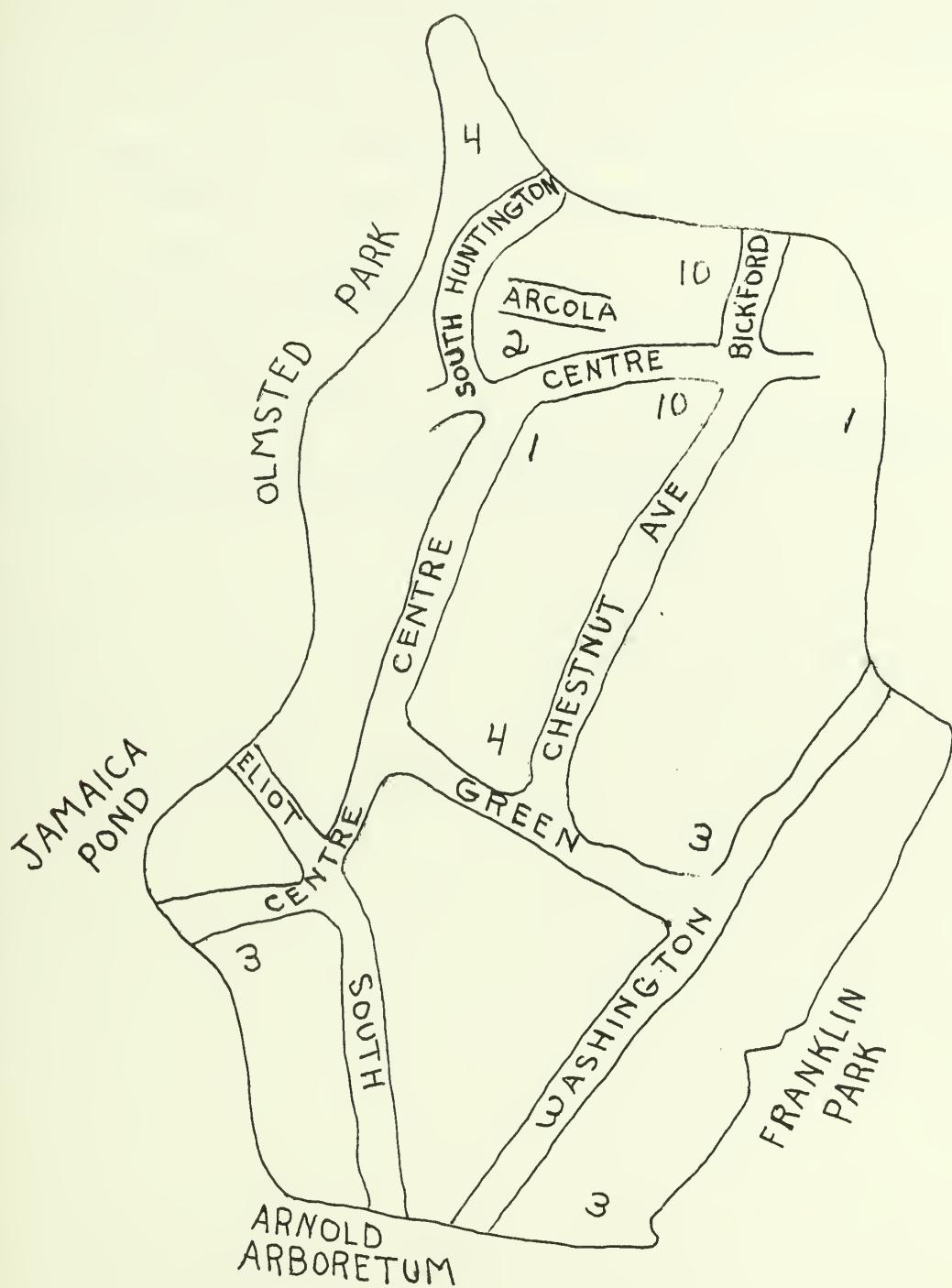
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Map 1B indicates the actual juvenile crimes mentioned by respondents in interviews that would warrant police and court action. No tract distinctions were put in so as to allow a clearer picture of the problem streets. The situation of the number located on the map is the general area of major concern to residents of problems in that area. The fact that these numbers are indications of serious offenses means that the areas may have many minor juvenile problems beginning to grow more serious.

The fact that the residents' information shown on this map does not agree with the police information shown on the map on page 11 should be noted.





Number of juvenile crimes committed in each location, as obtained from interviews with residents.

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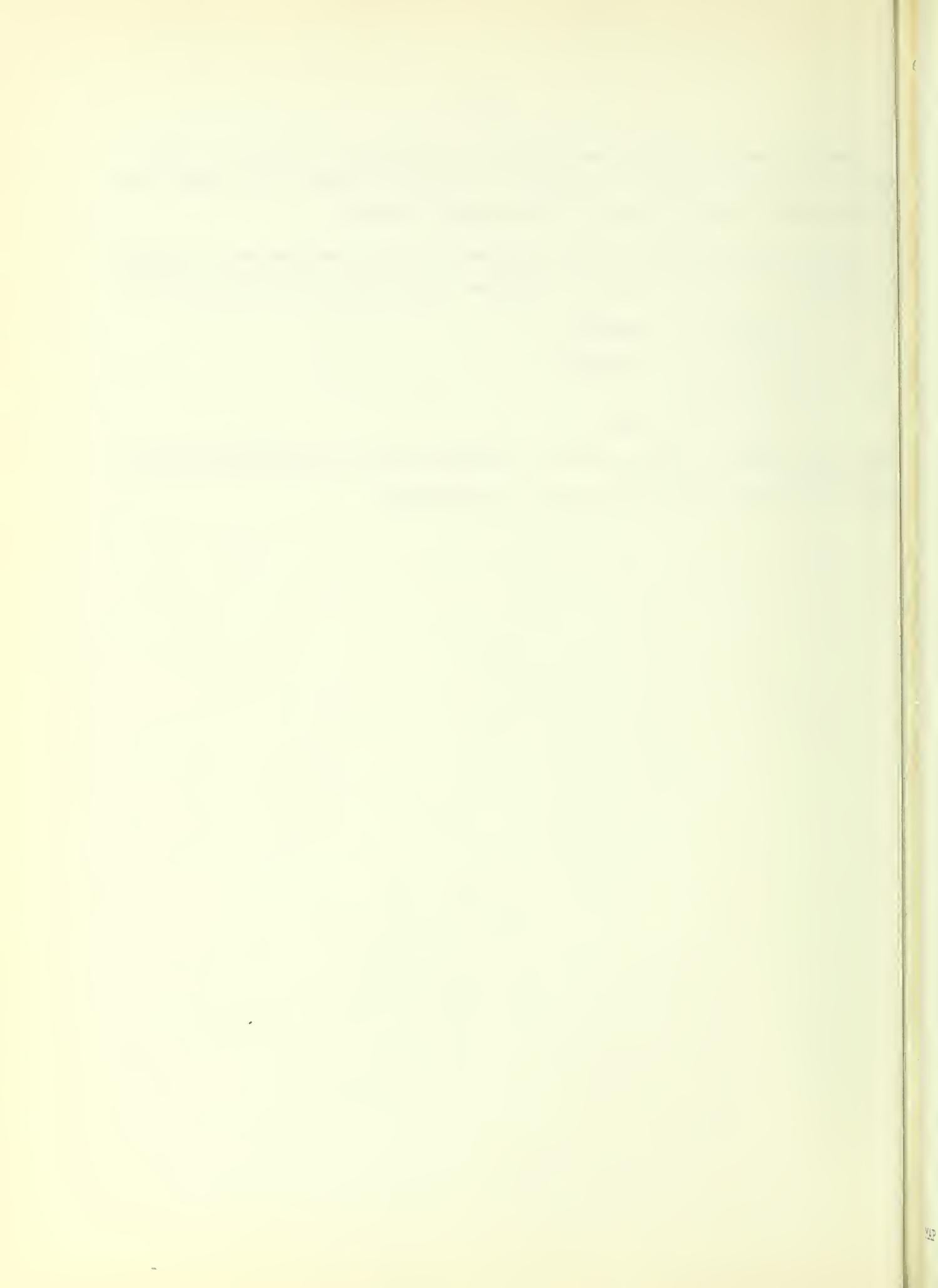
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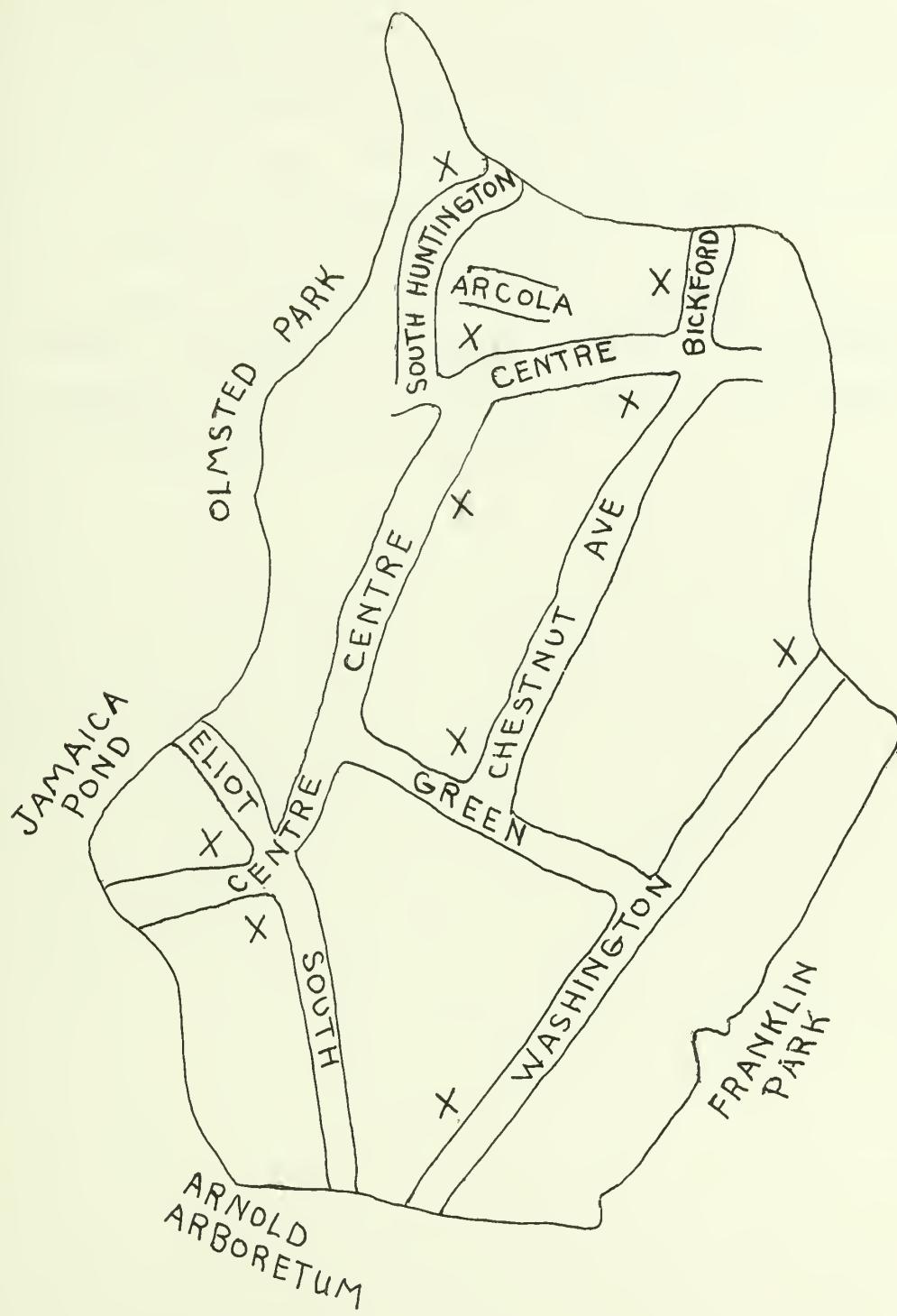
Map 1C shows the streets and approximate location of problems in Jamaica Plain. This map is helpful in analyzing the various patterns of problems that are considered serious although not necessarily criminal.

Map 1C deals with the juvenile problems from petty annoyances, to hanging on corners, to drinking by minors. The four major problems are the following:

- 1) Hanging on corners
- 2) Use of foul language
- 3) Drinking
- 4) Out late at night

These are problems of major concern to residents, but not considered juvenile cases by police or courts under usual circumstances.





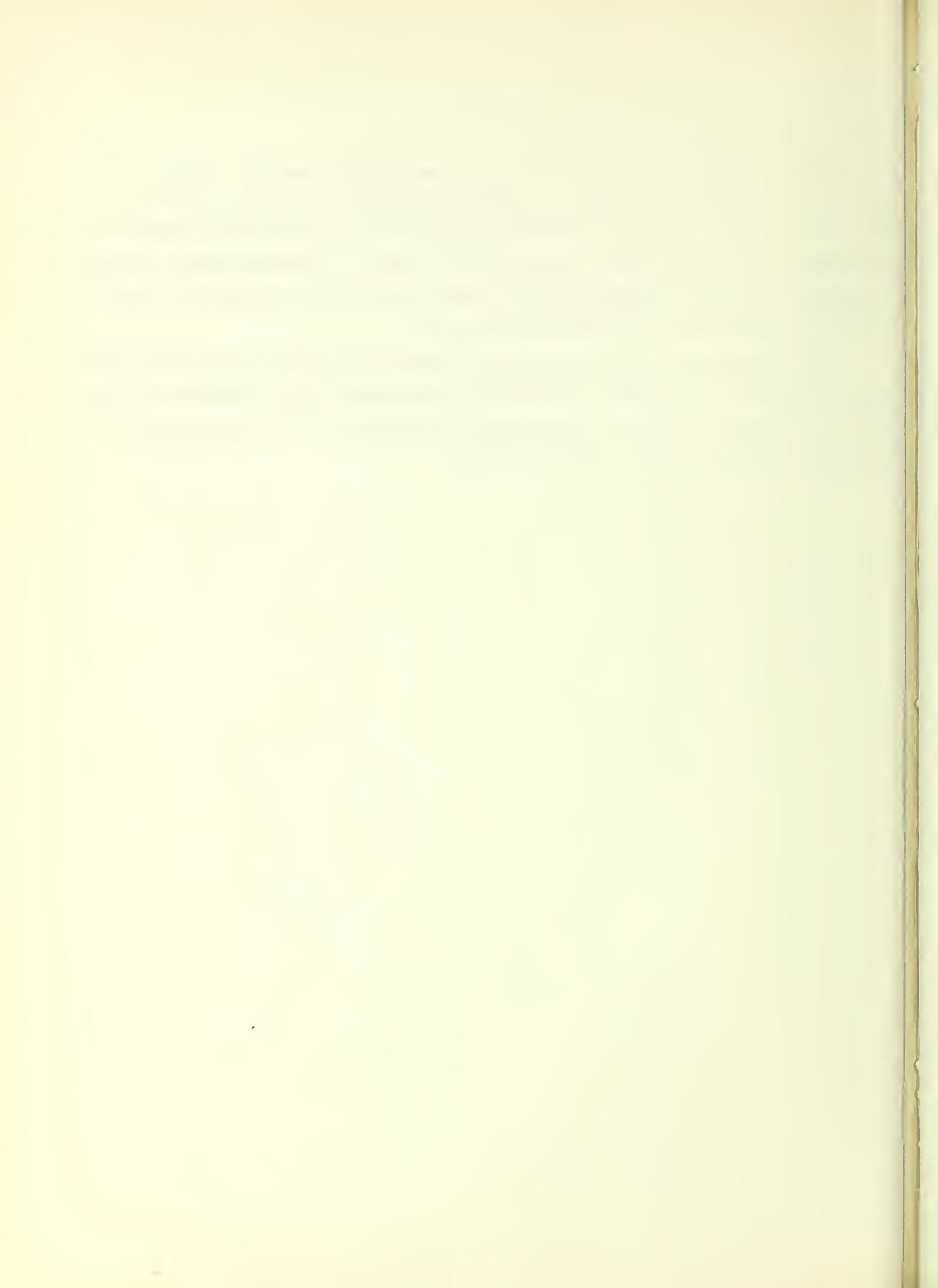
Major problem streets and approximate location of trouble, as obtained from interviews with residents.

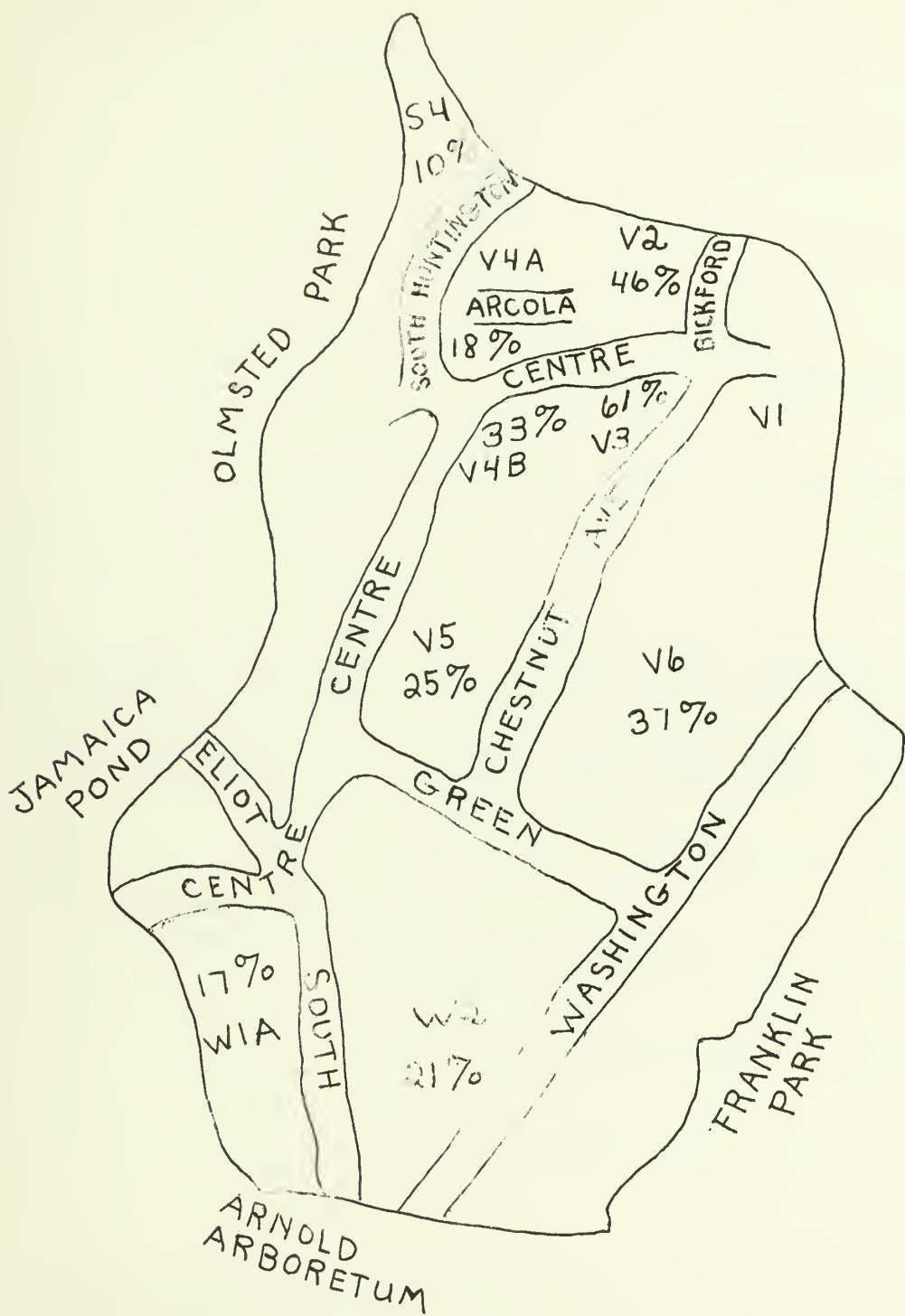
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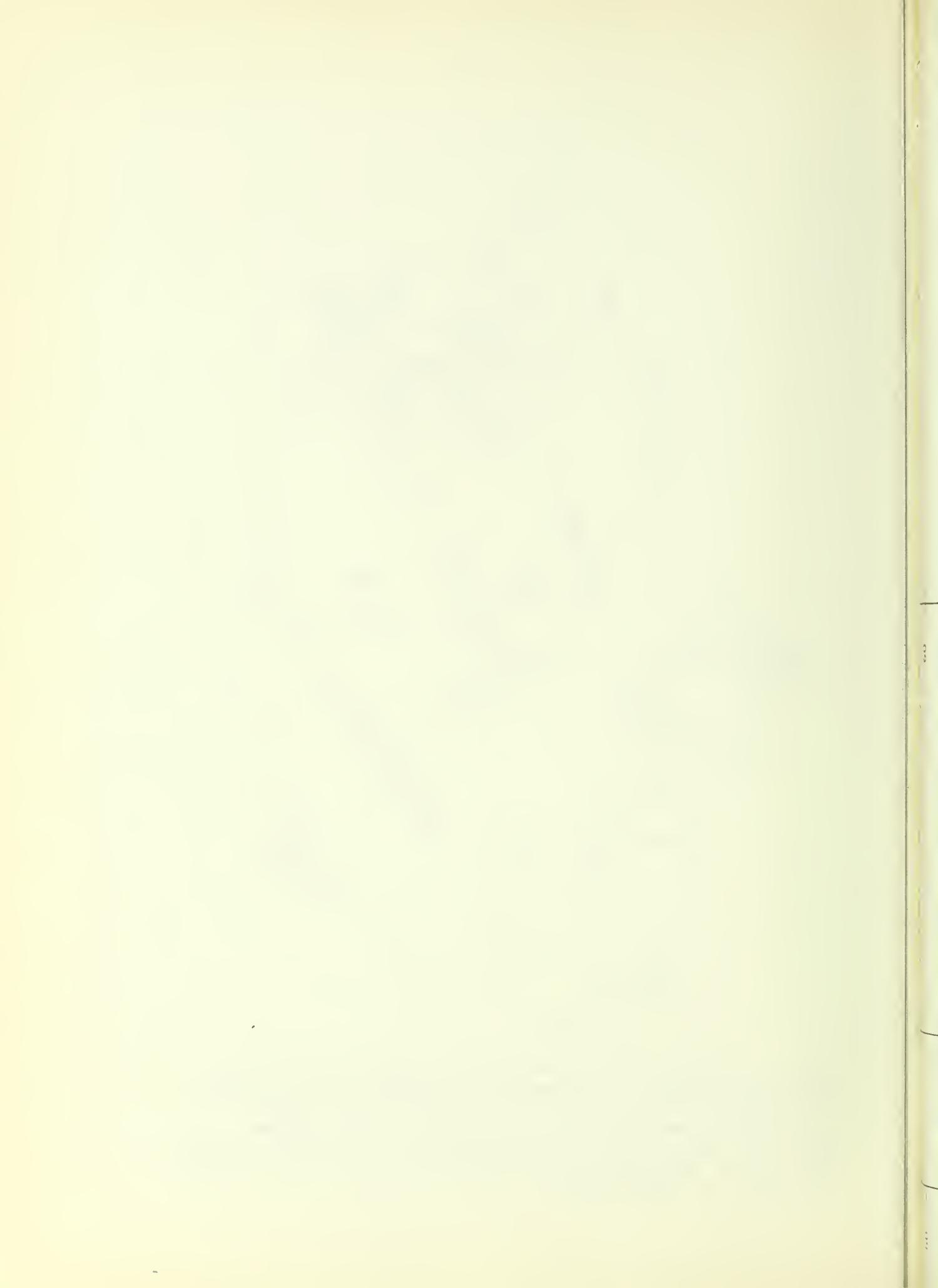
Map 1D is simply a comparison of tracts according to resident responses concerning both problems and crimes. It makes adjustments in accord with the fact that each tract has a different number of people and this shows what proportion of problems exist in each tract. This map can be useful in spotting areas of greater influence for future problems because it shows what tracts have greatest number of offenders in proportion to their population size.

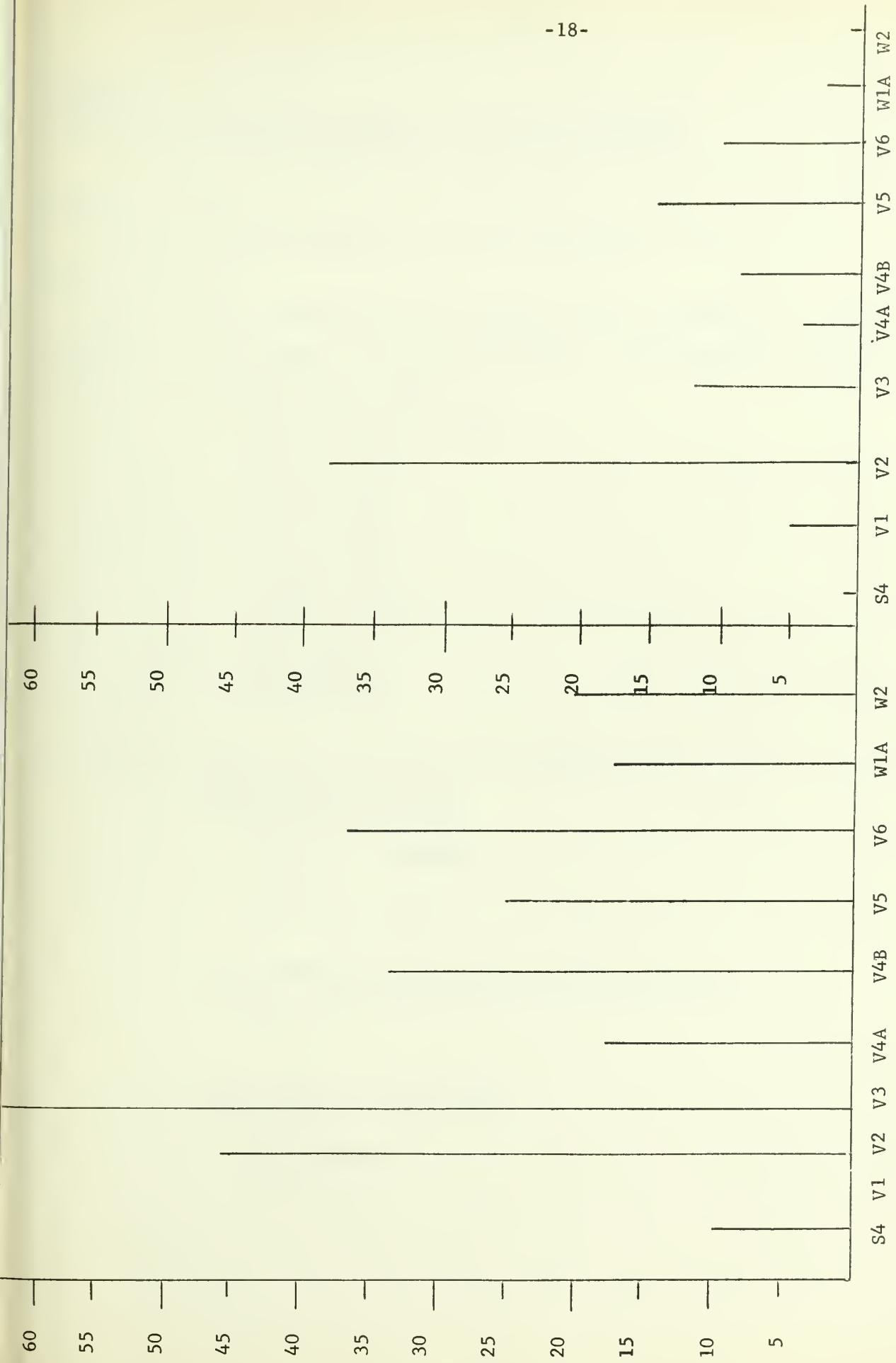
Again, comparisons of percentages and numbers on this map and the preceding maps is advised. Differences in awareness of problems, either according to residents as compared to police, or according to residents of one tract compared to residents of another tract, can thus be seen.





Percent of Jamaica Plain's problems as they were specified for particular locations. Each percent is a rank for that location on an equated scale rather than an absolute scale; greater value is assigned to each response in a tract that produced fewer samples and lesser value to each response in a tract that produced more samples. This allows each tract to be scaled proportionately in relation to other tracts.





Distribution of percent of problems obtained from respondents.

Percent distribution of residences of juvenile offenders by census tracts.

Information obtained from eight month period of Police cases.

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Section C:

Profile Chart and Dot Grams Showing Location of Problems

The street profile chart shows the streets of greatest trouble, according to responses received.

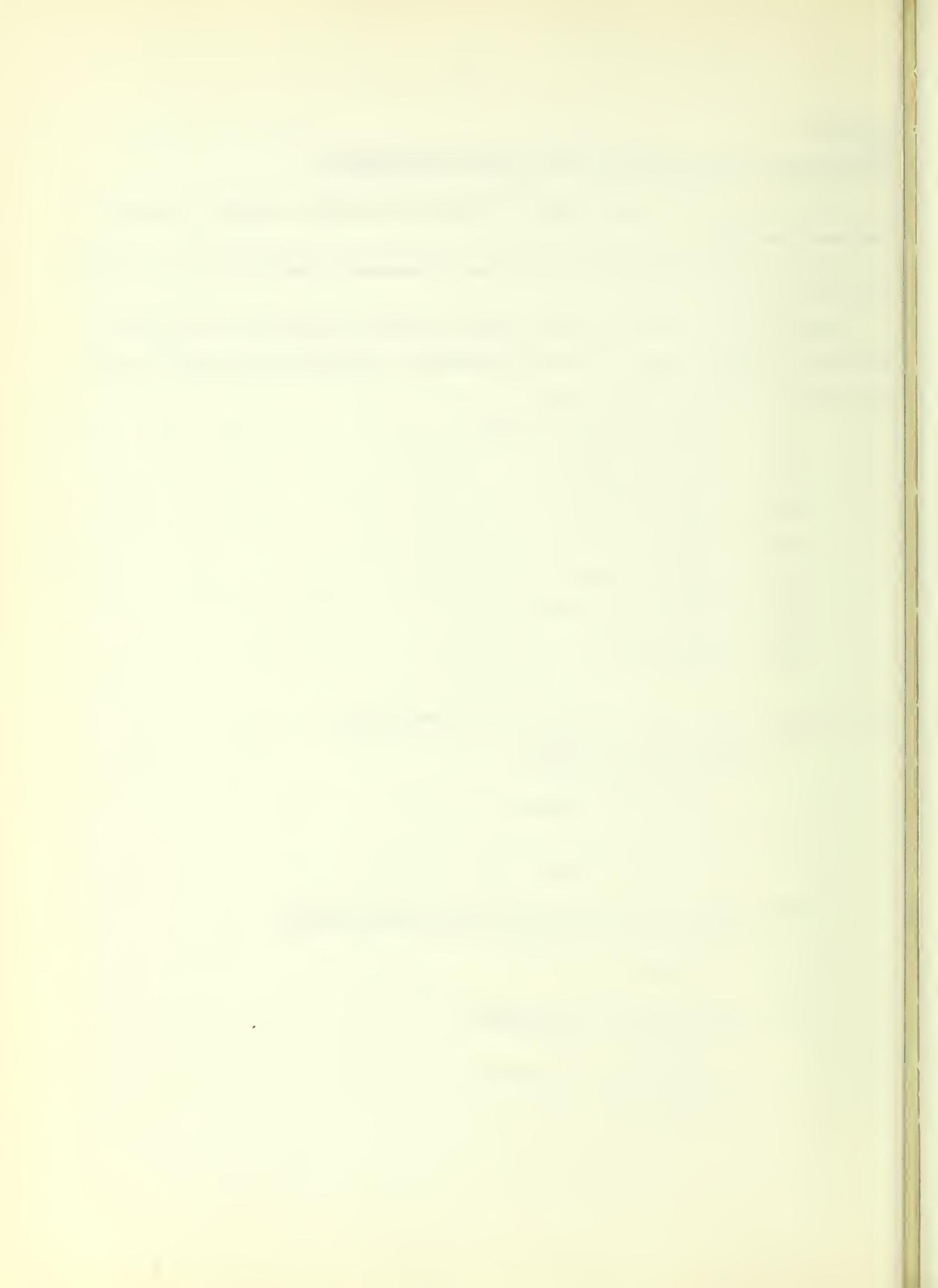
The following dot grams show the areas of greatest trouble by street location and area location.

Realizing that listing too many streets could be confusing, we pinpointed locations on earlier maps, as already explained. The following streets are the main areas of trouble in each tract:

- S4 - South Huntington Avenue
- V2 - Bickford Street
- V3 - Centre Street
- V4A - Arcola Street
- V4B - Forbes Street
- V5 - Chestnut Avenue
- V6 - Washington Street
- W1A - Eliot Street
- W2 - South Street

The offenses to which these responses are referring are:

- a) Major Juvenile Problems
 - 1. Hanging on corners
 - 2. Use of foul language
 - 3. Drinking
 - 4. Out late at night
- b) Most Frequent Juvenile Crimes on Police Records
 - 1. Use without authority
 - 2. Larceny
- c) Major Concern of Respondents
 - 1. Stealing
 - 2. Destruction of Property
 - 3. Vandalism

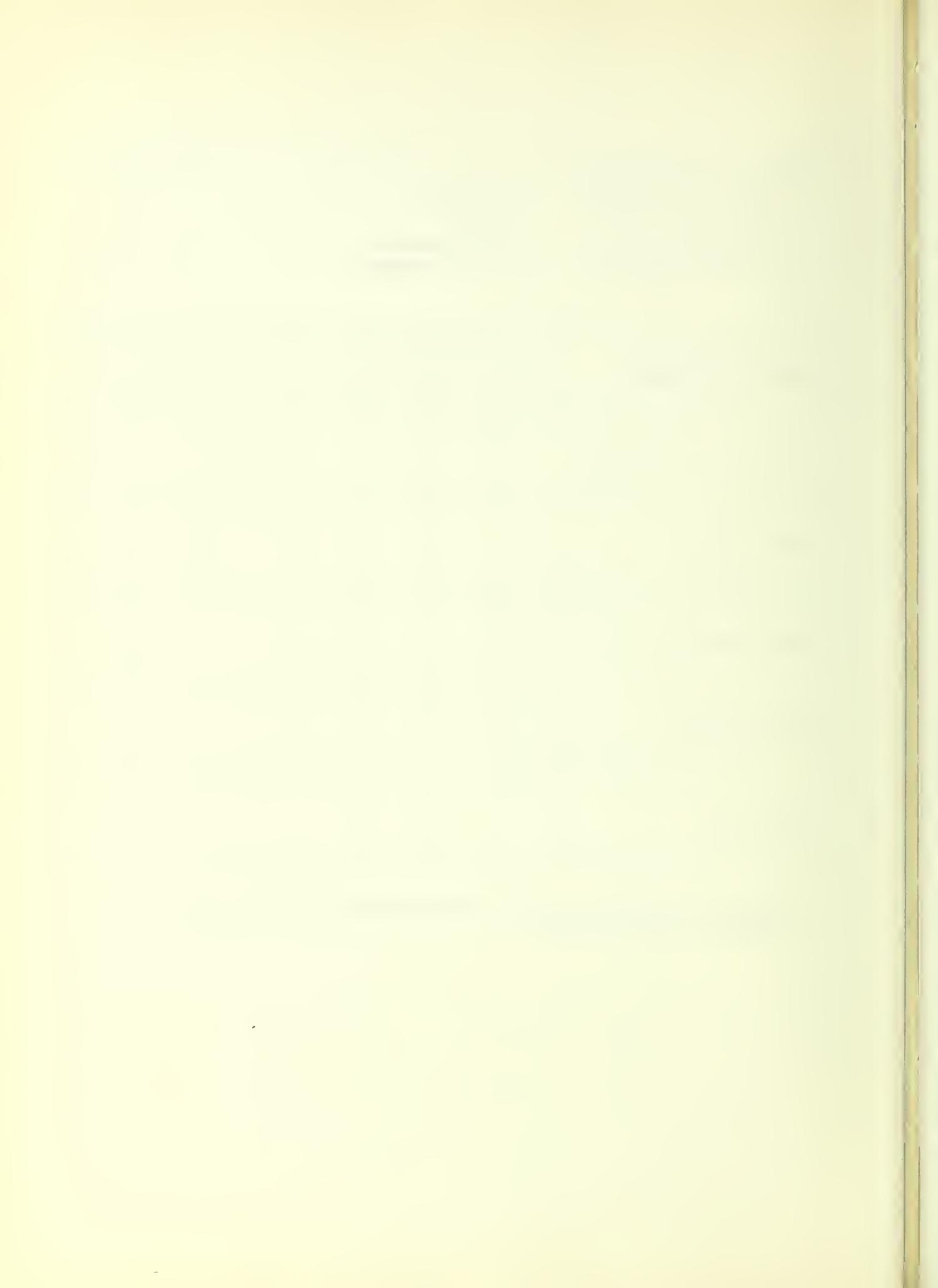


Code for Youth Problems:

A Hanging on corners	E Drinking
B Out late at night	F Gangs
C Racing cars	G Foul language
D Blocking sidewalks	H Juvenile crime

<u>LOCATION OF PROBLEM</u>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
South Huntington Avenue
Heath Street	
Bynner Street
Perkins Street	
Jamaicaway								..

- . Each dot represents a single affirmative reply by respondents regarding youth problems.

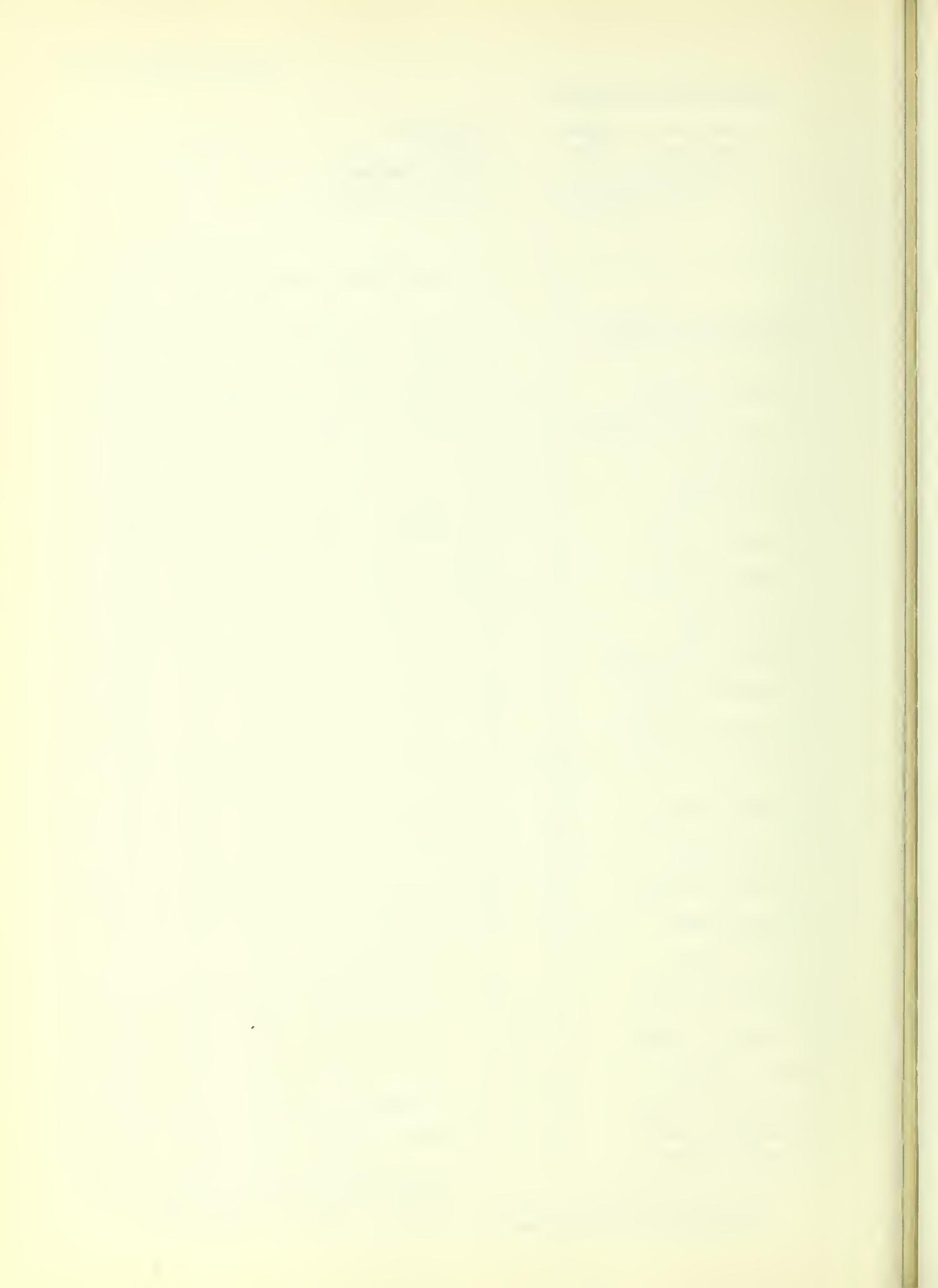


Code for Youth Problems:

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|----------------|
| A | Hanging on corners | E | Drinking |
| B | Out late at night | F | Gangs |
| C | Racing cars | G | Foul language |
| D | Blocking sidewalks | H | Juvenile crime |

<u>LOCATION OF PROBLEM</u>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Chestnut Avenue	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
Mary E. Curley School	••	•	•	•	•	•	••	
Hyde Square	••	•	•		..	••	•	
Amory Street	•	•	••	•	•	•	••	
Caroline Avenue	•	•	•	•	•		•	
Newbern Street	•	•			•	•	•	
Cerina Road	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Spring Park Avenue		•	•		•	•	•	
Lochstead Avenue		•	•		•			•
Greenough Avenue		•	•		•		•	
Pond Street			•			•		•
Pershing Road			•					
Green Street	•	•						
Boylston Street	•	•				•		
South Street	•	•						
Call Street	•						•	
Cranston Street	•			•				
Moraine Street	•							
The Monument	•							
Brigham's Store	•							
Centre Street	•							

- Each dot represents a single affirmative reply by respondents regarding youth problems.

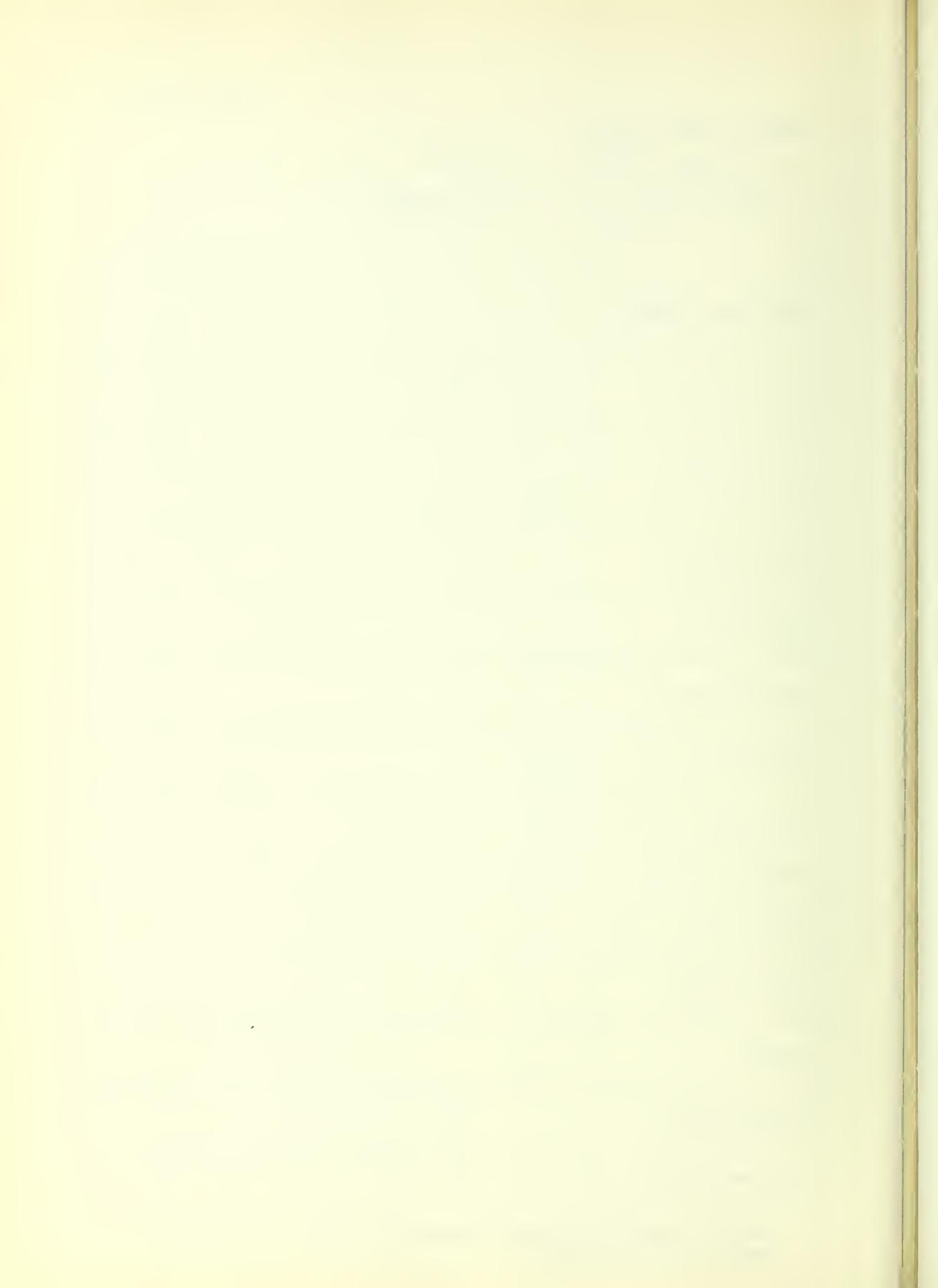


Code for Youth Problem:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| A Hanging on corners | E Drinking |
| B Out late at night | F Gangs |
| C Racing cars | G Foul language |
| D Blocking sidewalks | H Juvenile crime |

<u>LOCATION OF PROBLEM</u>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Bickford Street	::	:::	:::	..	::	:::	::	.
Parker Street	..	:	:	::	..
Heath Street	::	:	:	::	..
Bromley Street	:	:	:	.
Horan Way	:	..	.		:	..	::	.
Jackson Square
Day Street
Plant Court
Edgehill Street	
Mansur Street
Waldon Street		
Minden						.	.	.
Gayhead Street							.	.
Schiller Street					.			

. Each dot represents a single affirmative reply by respondents regarding youth problems.

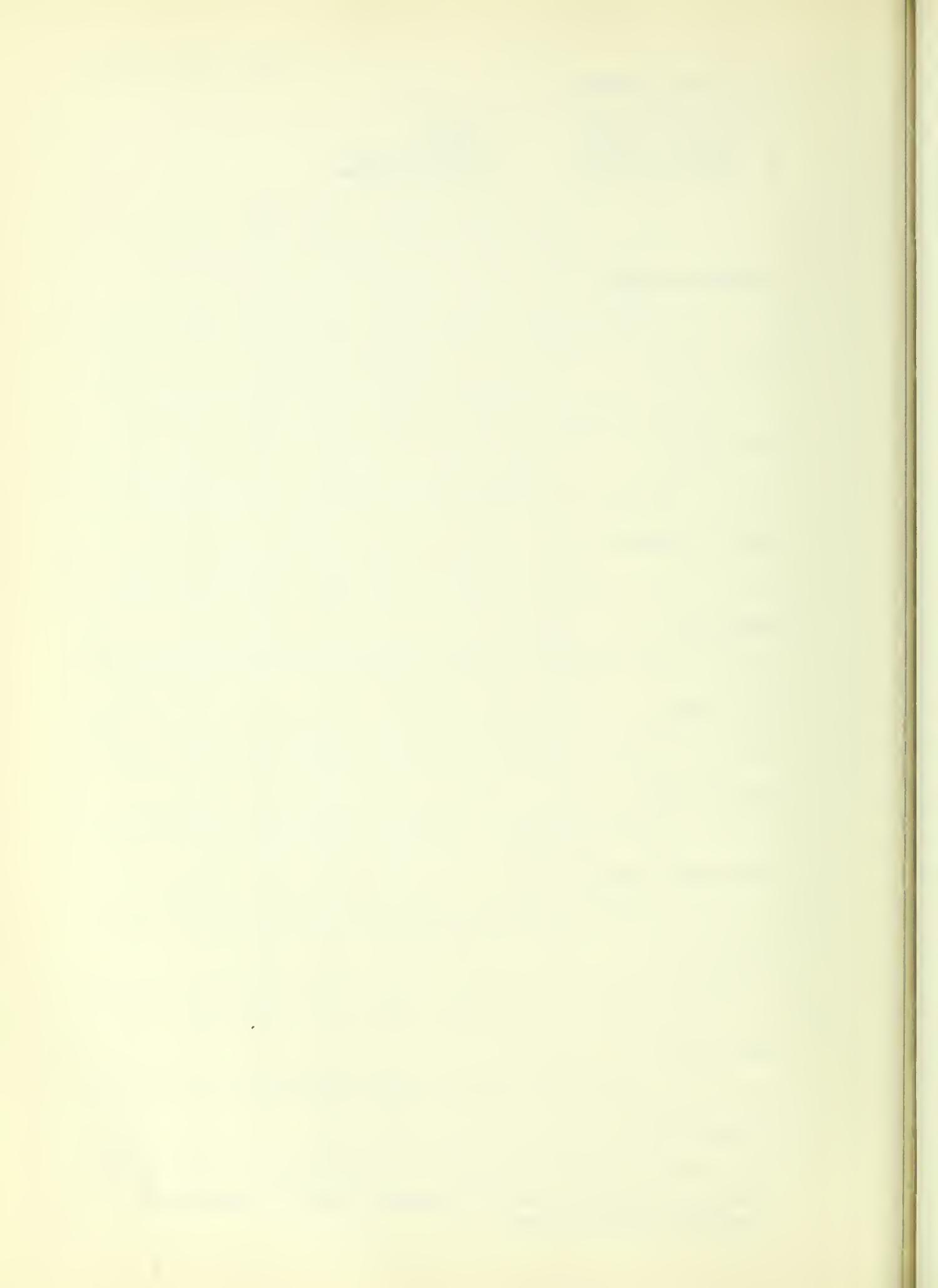


Code for Youth Problems:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| A Hanging on corners | E Drinking |
| B Out late at night | F Gangs |
| C Racing cars | G Foul language |
| D Blocking sidewalks | H Juvenile crime |

<u>LOCATION OF PROBLEM</u>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Centre Street	:: ..	:: ..	:: ..	::: ..	::: ..	:: ..	:: ..	::: ..
Forbes Street	:: ..	:: ..	: ..	:: ..	::	:: ..	::: ..
Lamartine Playground	:: ..	:: ..	:: ..	.	:: ..	:: ..	:: ..	.
Wyman Street	::	:: ..
Mozart Street	
Sheridan Street	:					.	.
Bromley-Heath Project		.					:	
Ashley Street	
Lowell School							
Armstrong Street	.			.				

- Each dot represents a single affirmative reply by respondents regarding youth problems.

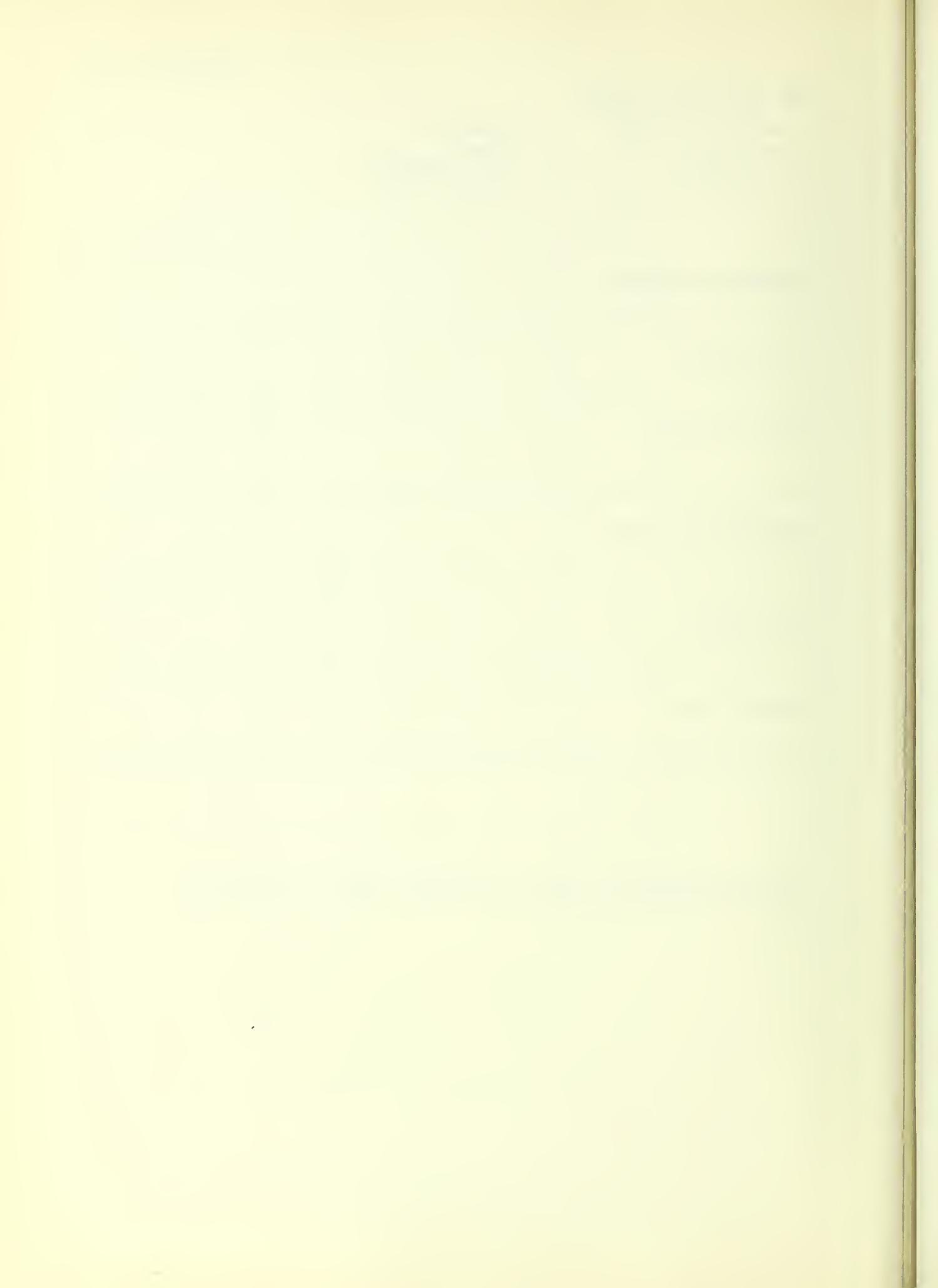


Code for Youth Problems:

A Hanging on corners	E Drinking
B Out late at night	F Gangs
C Racing cars	G Foul language
D Blocking sidewalks	H Juvenile crime

<u>LOCATION OF PROBLEM</u>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Arcola Street	::	::	::	.		::	::	
Paul Gore Street	
Jefferson Playground
Nira Ledge	
Halifax Street		.	.					

- . Each dot represents a single affirmative reply by respondents regarding youth problems.

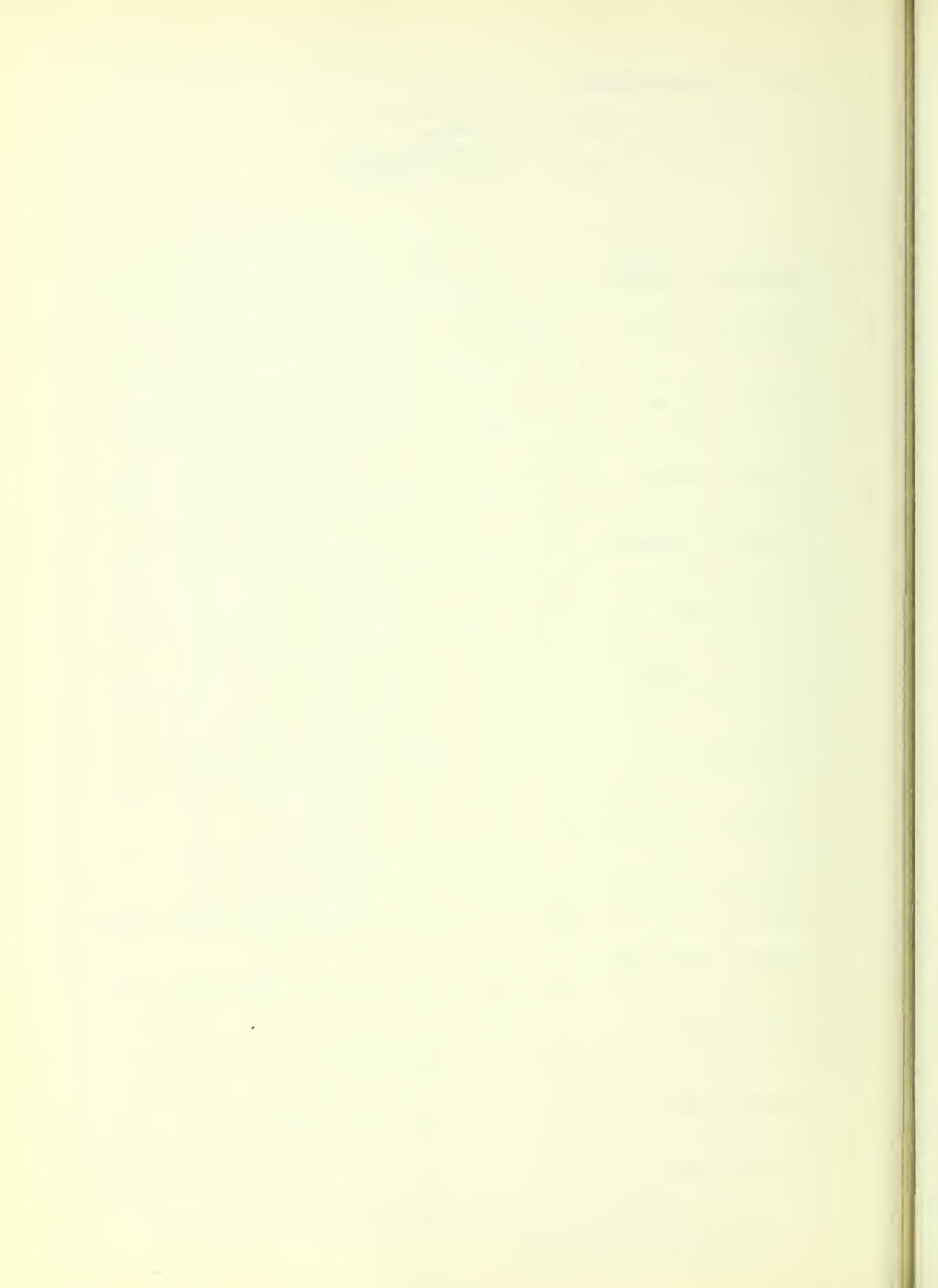


Code for Youth Problems:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| A Hanging on corners | E Drinking |
| B Out late at night | F Gangs |
| C Racing cars | G Foul language |
| D Blocking sidewalks | H Juvenile crime |

<u>LOCATION OF PROBLEM</u>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Washington Street	::::	:::	:::	::	:	
Boylston Street	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	
Egleston Square	::	::	::	::	
Cornwall Playground		:	.	.	::	..	::	
Green Street	:	
Brookside Avenue	.	:			..		.	
Montebello Road	::	
Margaret Fuller School	.	:		
Forest Hills Street	
English High Annex		
Minton Street		
Dixwell Street						.		
Iffley Road						.		

- Each dot represents a single affirmative reply by respondents regarding youth problems.

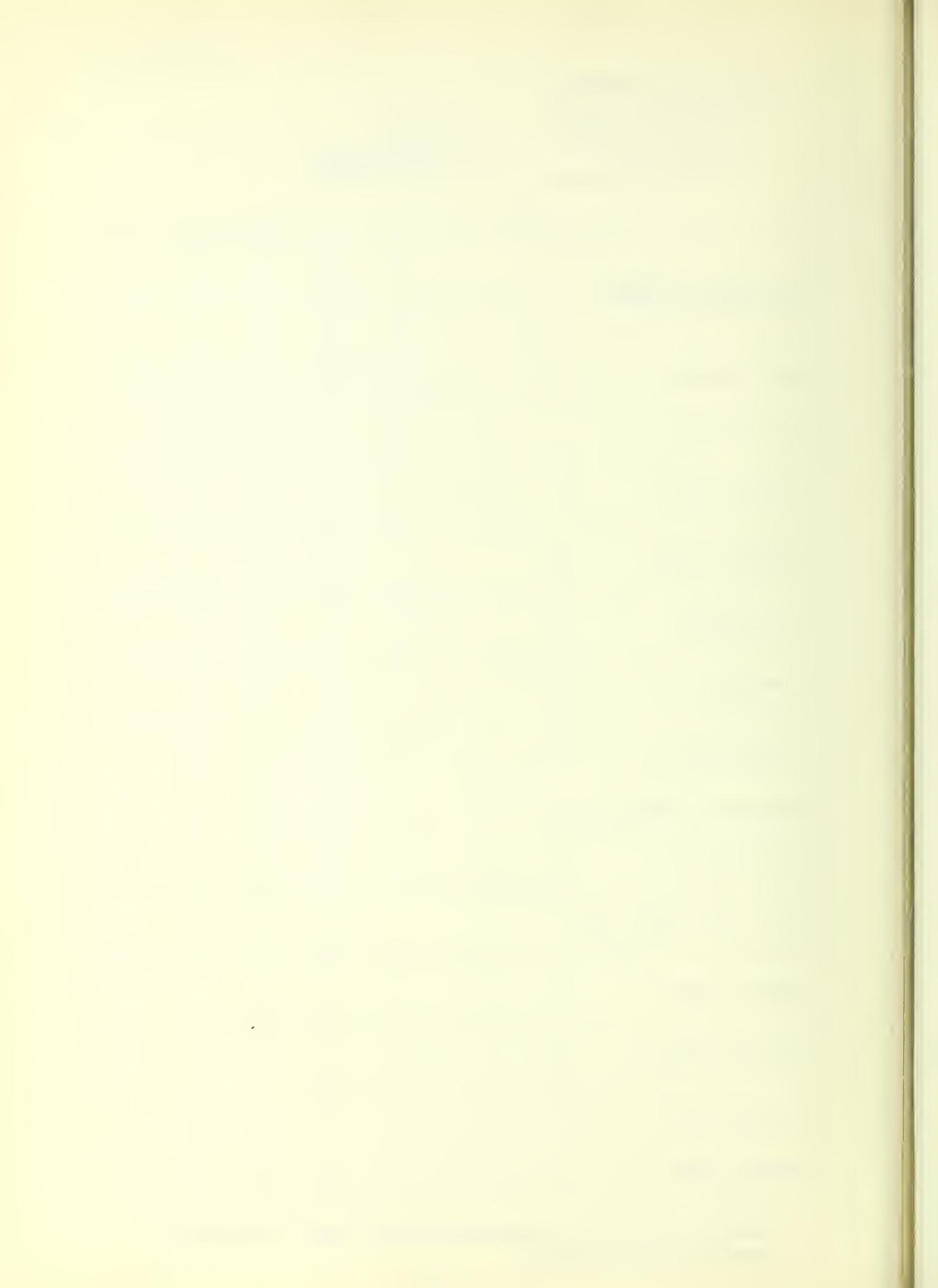


Code for Youth Problems:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| A Hanging on corners | E Drinking |
| B Out late at night | F Gangs |
| C Racing cars | G Foul language |
| D Blocking sidewalks | H Juvenile crime |

<u>LOCATION OF PROBLEM</u>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Eliot Street	---
South Street	:	
Jamaica Street	
Brigham's Store	:	
Green Street	
Jamaicaway	
Brewer Street	
Hampstead Footway		
Custer Street	.		.					
St. Thomas School Yard					.	.	.	
Agassiz School	.					.		
McBride Street	.				.			
Dunster Road			.				.	
Woodman Street			.					

- Each dot represents a single affirmative reply by respondents regarding youth problems.

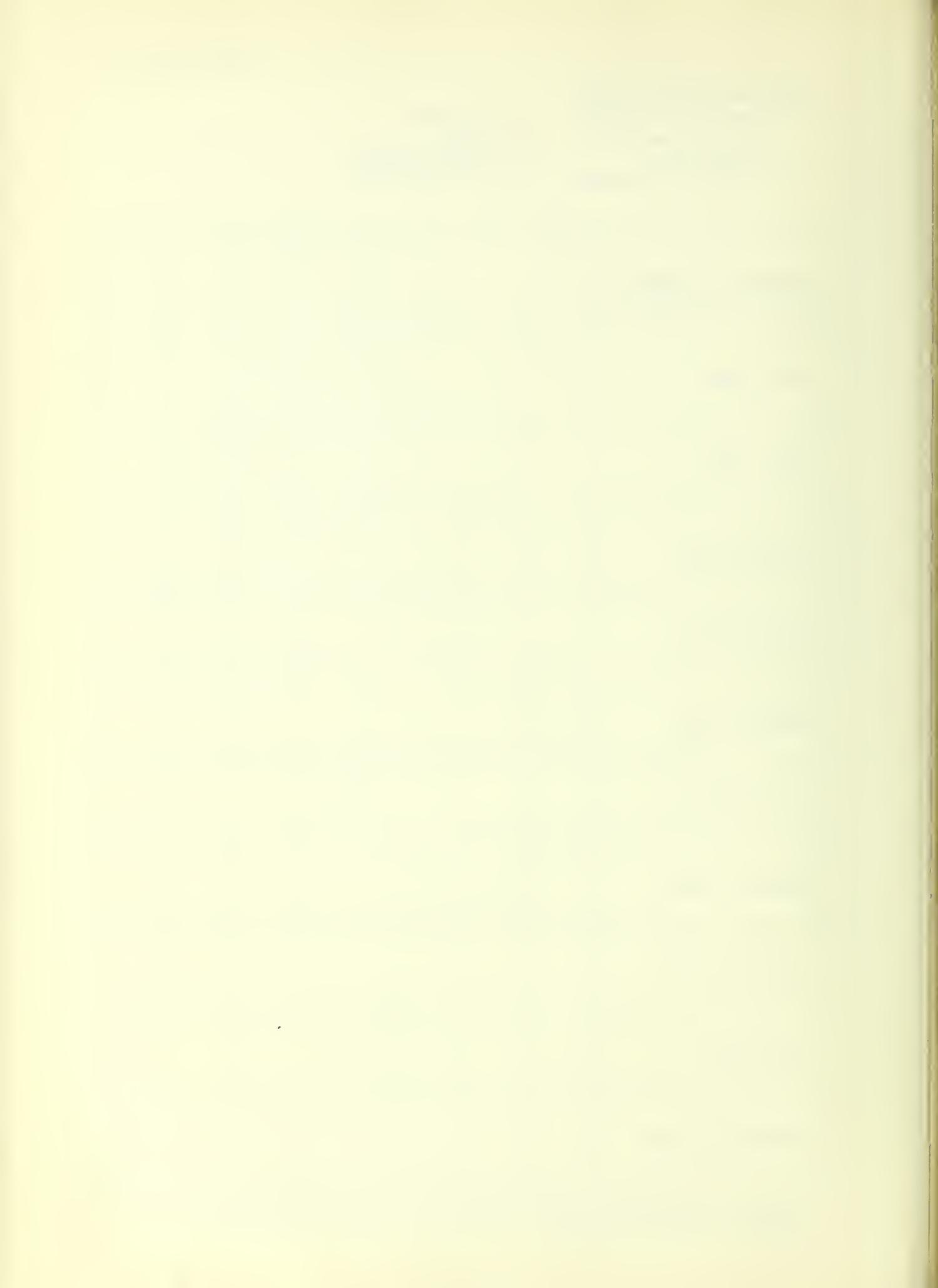


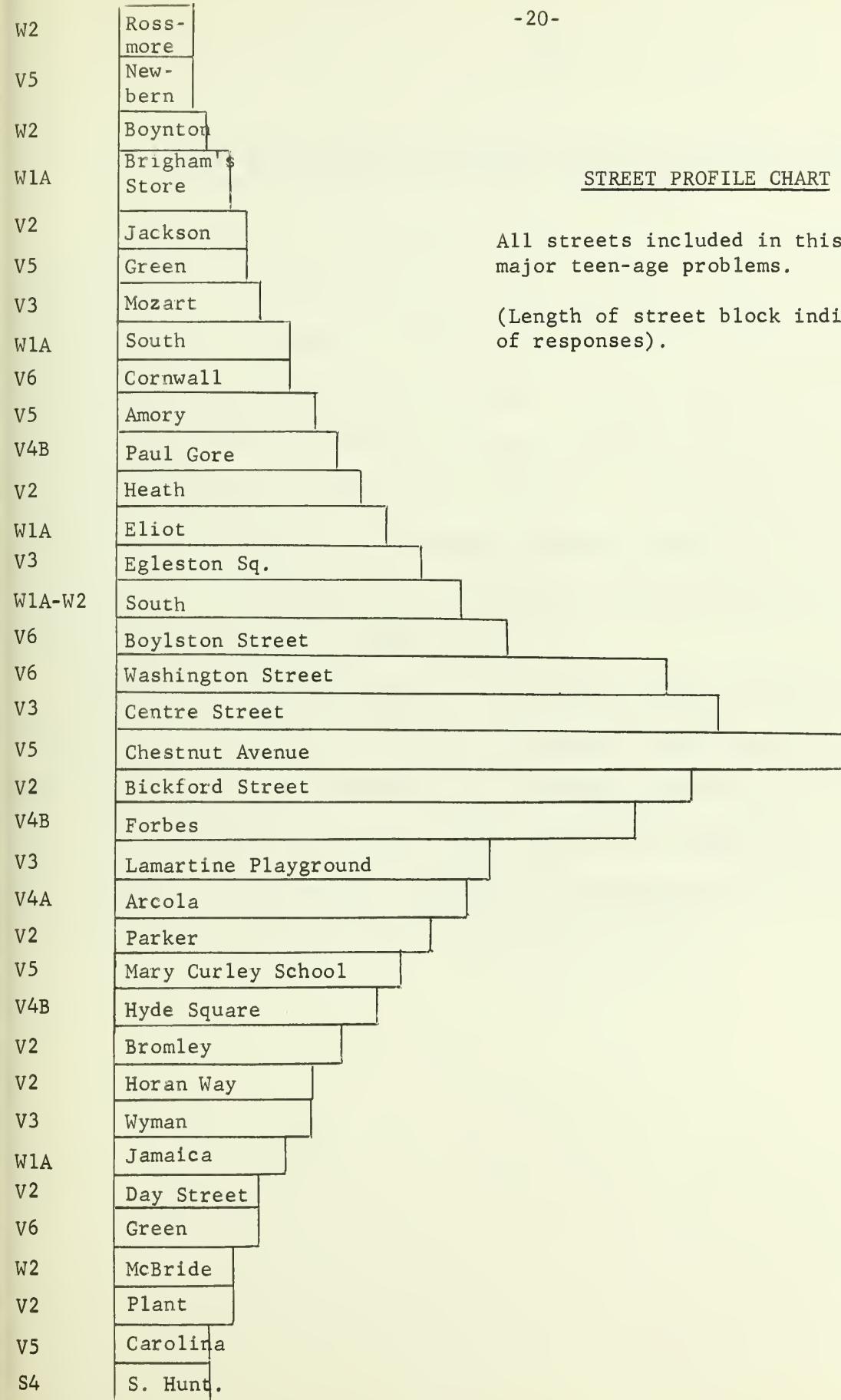
Code for Youth Problems:

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|----------------|
| A | Hanging on corners | E | Drinking |
| B | Out late at night | F | Gangs |
| C | Racing cars | G | Foul language |
| D | Blocking sidewalks | H | Juvenile crime |

<u>LOCATION OF PROBLEM</u>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
South Street	::::	::	.	..	::	:::	...	
Green Street	
McBride Street	
Boynton Street	
Rossmore Road	
The Monument	
Rosemary Street		
Burnett Street	
Call Street	
Plainfield Street	.				.		.	

- Each dot represents a single affirmative reply by respondents regarding youth problems.

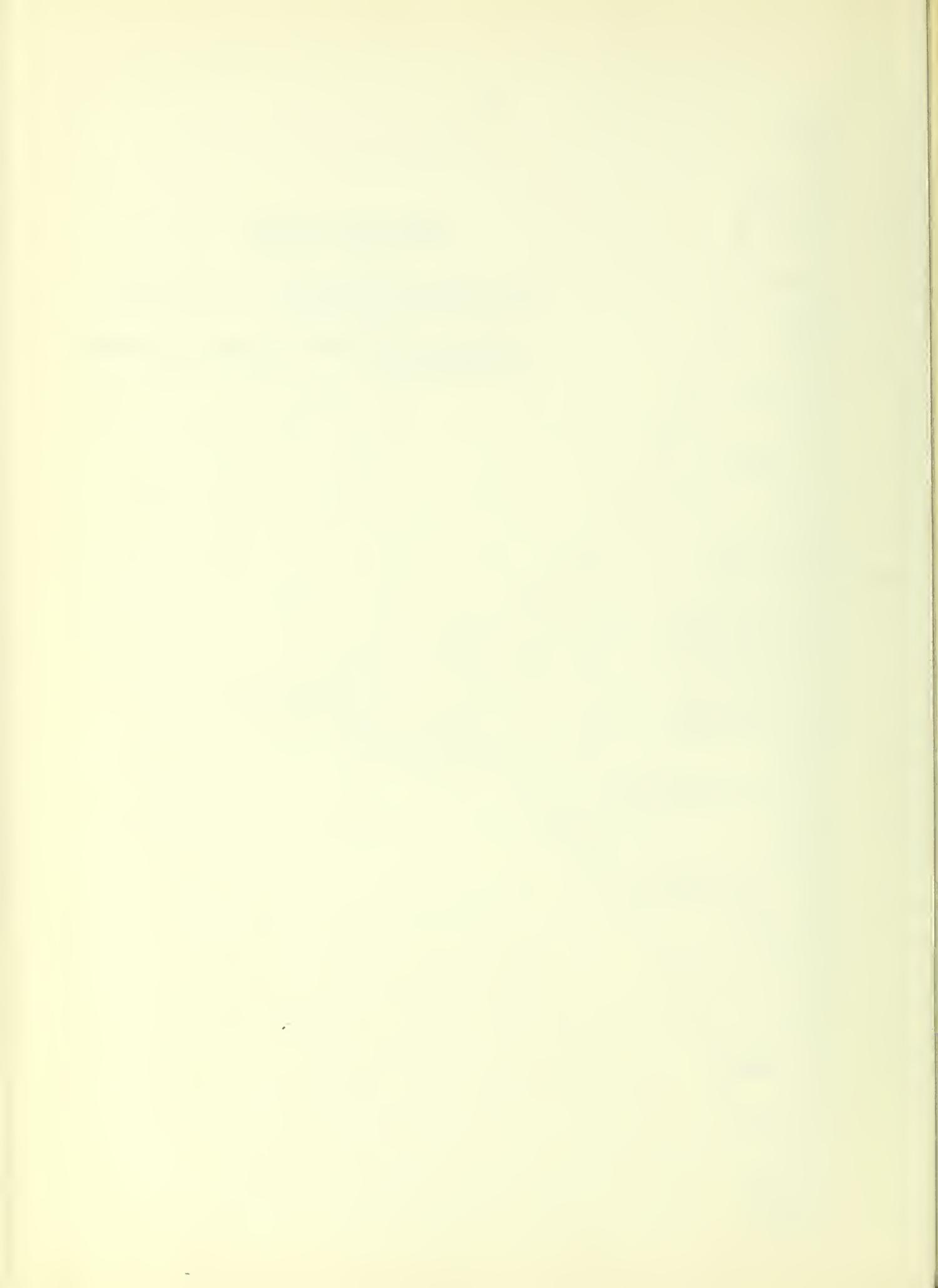




STREET PROFILE CHART

All streets included in this profile have major teen-age problems.

(Length of street block indicates the number of responses).



Section D: Significant Factors in the Total Society of Jamaica Plain
and the Influence of "Don't Know" Responses

To better understand the possible reasons for the actions of the youth of Jamaica Plain, two factors should be kept in mind. First, the factors of juvenile problems discussed in Section III should be considered as possible contributing causes of the juvenile problem. Second, there is a connection between these factors in Section III and the factors of the society of Jamaica Plain as discussed in the "raw data" of Section II. The following graphs on Plates 2A, 3A, 4A, 5A, and 6A illustrate material in Section II considered to be the factors contributing most significantly to the problems that are of concern to the residents of Jamaica Plain.

Each graph is self explanatory and should be studied carefully for any future planning of either corrective or preventive measures dealing with juvenile problems in Jamaica Plain. The responses concerning all of these factors are qualified by the "don't know" responses. Whether these "don't know" responses indicate fear, isolation, or indifference will be indicated by the use of one of these labels on appropriate graphs.

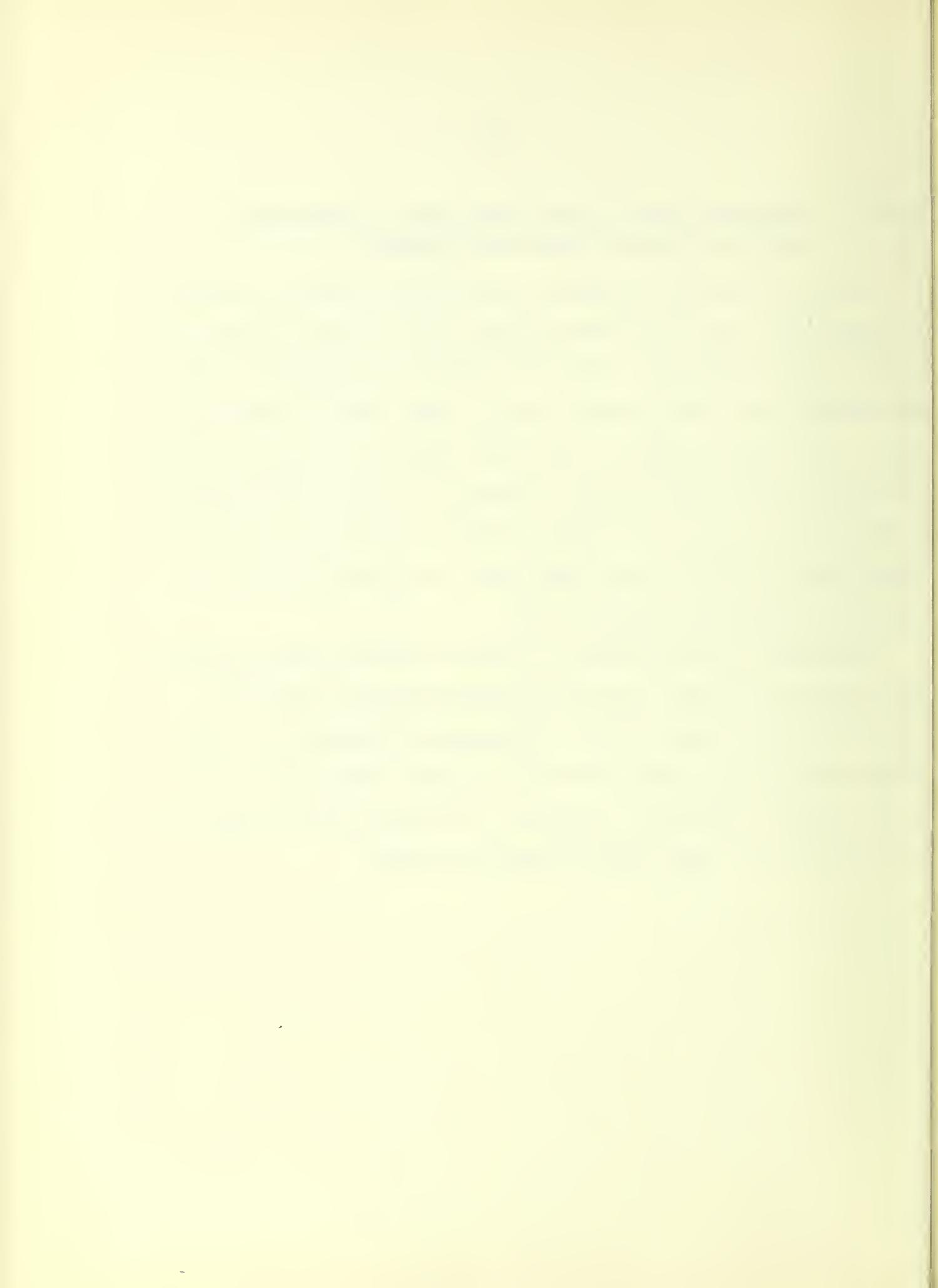


Plate 2A indicates that although the interviews showed a great deal of criticism, the respondents still desire to remain residents of Jamaica Plain. It is very significant to note that better than 90 percent want to remain. Plate 2A also shows reasons why residents will and will not remain.



Satisfied	Convenience	Raised in Area	Housing	Community, Suburbia Racial, Business	Reasons respondents do not desire to remain residents of Jamaica Plain
-----------	-------------	----------------	---------	-----------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------



Plate 3A is important because it shows three things about Jamaica Plain residents. First, the respondents were aware of a movement of younger people into the area along with a different racial group coming in. The concern was not only in one tract or area, but seems to prevail throughout the complete G.N.R.P. area. Secondly, the amount of indifferent feeling is significant because it illustrates the lack of neighbor and community contact with residents even when they were considered more desirable than the newcomers. Third, this indicates a probable increase in isolation as the respondents' concern for the racial situation grows. In almost every instance, the respondents felt antagonism toward newer elements. This indicates the general "mood" of Jamaica Plain and accounts for the fact that the concern for movement in the area is greater than statistics showing the rate of such movement would warrant.



		Out of Area		Into Area		Degree of feeling regarding movements of residents.
		Younger	Older	Middle Class	Racial	
Regretful	Indifferent					Characteristics of those moving "in" and "out" of the Jamaica Plain G.N.R.P. area.



Plate 4A indicates again the important factor that the respondents are isolated from community action. Although a fairly sizable number of organizations and individuals were named, the significance of these organizations to the community was offset by the great number of "don't know" responses. Forty-nine percent of respondents had no knowledge of organizations or individuals involved in community action.

Plate 5A and 6A illustrate again in more detail the concern of the respondents with trends of change and the effect of this change on family structure. As both plates indicate, the greatest opinion by far is that the changes are unfavorable. It is interesting to note that while one would think children and families would change in the same way, the charts do not show this. Regarding the family, we see again the respondents' awareness of unfavorable racial change. As mentioned earlier, racial change seems to be a major fear associated with general change in the area, but the fact that it is not mentioned at all under specific problems connected with change in the children would indicate two things: first, there is a real fear of this on the part of the residents, but that, secondly, there is no evidence that it is connected with the problems of their area, and in fact there is some evidence to indicate it is not connected with them.

Another important factor is the fact that of all concerns regarding change in Jamaica Plain, the respondents were definitely more concerned with problems other than youth, although when asked directly if there were youth problems sixty-five percent responded "yes" and only four percent responded "don't know." This low percent of "don't know" responses indicates a definite stand on the subject. This is further substantiated by the high ratio of responses about specific factors in the youth and a high ratio of opinion that the factors are unfavorable.



Type of Organizations Named

Political

No Knowledge

Type of Individuals Named

Politicians

Religious

Community

Clergy
Social Worker

Responses obtained through interviews showing residents awareness of community and social action in Jamaica Plain.



Trends of Community Change Within Last 10 Years

-28-

		Favorable	
		Better Community	Class of People
Unfavorable	Housing and Property		
	Class of people		
	Racial		
	Juvenile Delinquency		
Unfavorable	Crime		

Change within Jamaica Plain G.N.R.P. area



Changes in family life in Jamaica Plain according to respondents

-29-

Unfavorable	Rougher	Lack Discipline	Unfavorable	Racial	Lack of Respect	Lower class	Economically Lower	Favorable
-------------	---------	-----------------	-------------	--------	-----------------	-------------	--------------------	-----------

- (1) How the children have changed.
(2) How the families have changed.



Section E: General Recreational Development of Jamaica Plain

The following three charts show the general recreational development of Jamaica Plain, the organizations involved in programming for juveniles, and the concern and desires of respondents for improvements. The preferences are ranked according to their importance in each tract. The responses were consistent in that the things they most wanted improved are the things they are least satisfied with now.

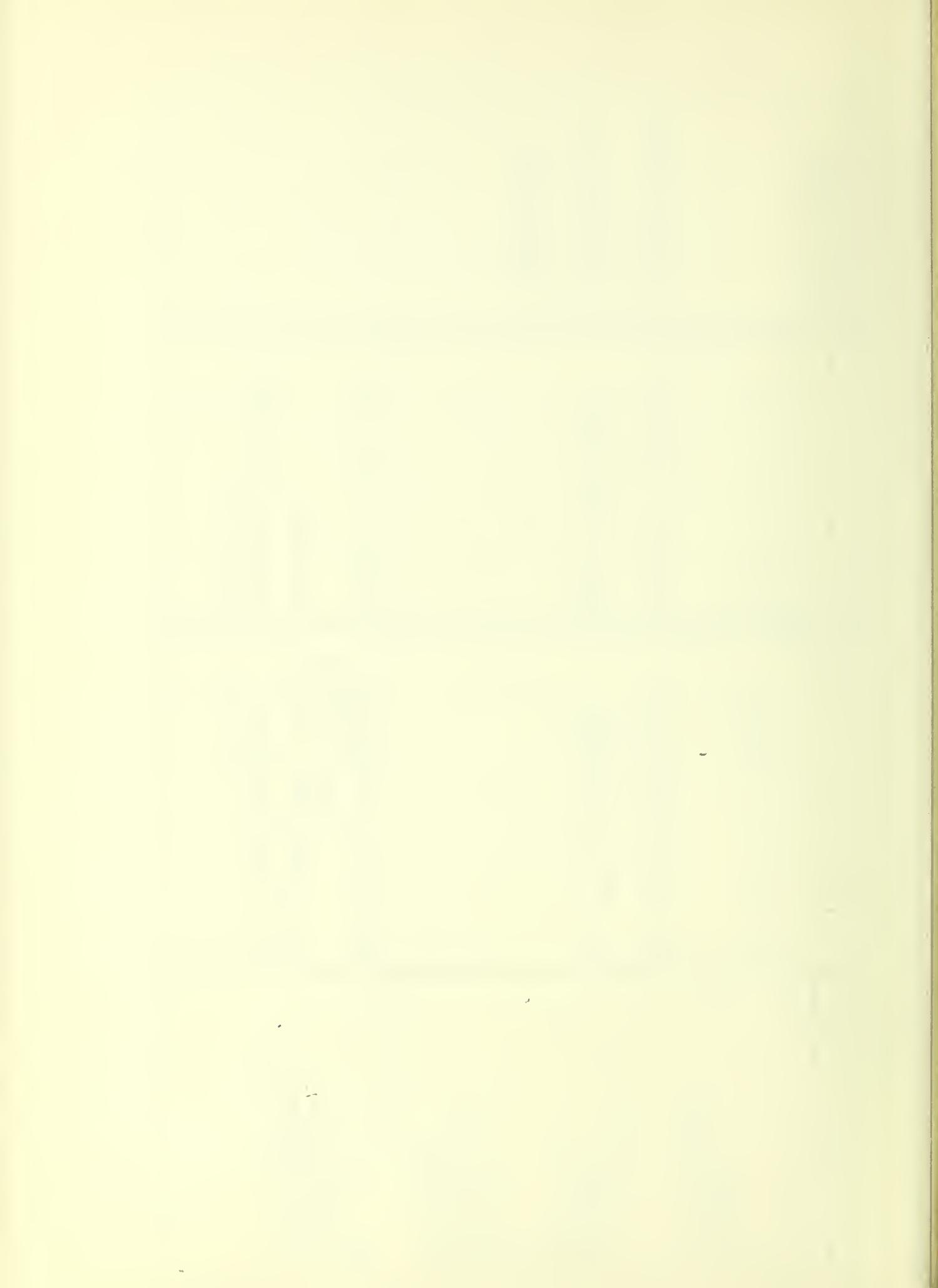
Some organizations may not be represented in the information gathered through the formal interviews and through questionnaires mailed to citizens, which information is shown in columns 1 and 4 respectively of Plates 7A-C; but it is hoped that such omissions are few.

The information on existing recreation areas and facilities shown in columns 2 and 3 of Plates 7A-C is taken from Part II of the report, which was prepared by the Jamaica Plain Committee on Urban Renewal.

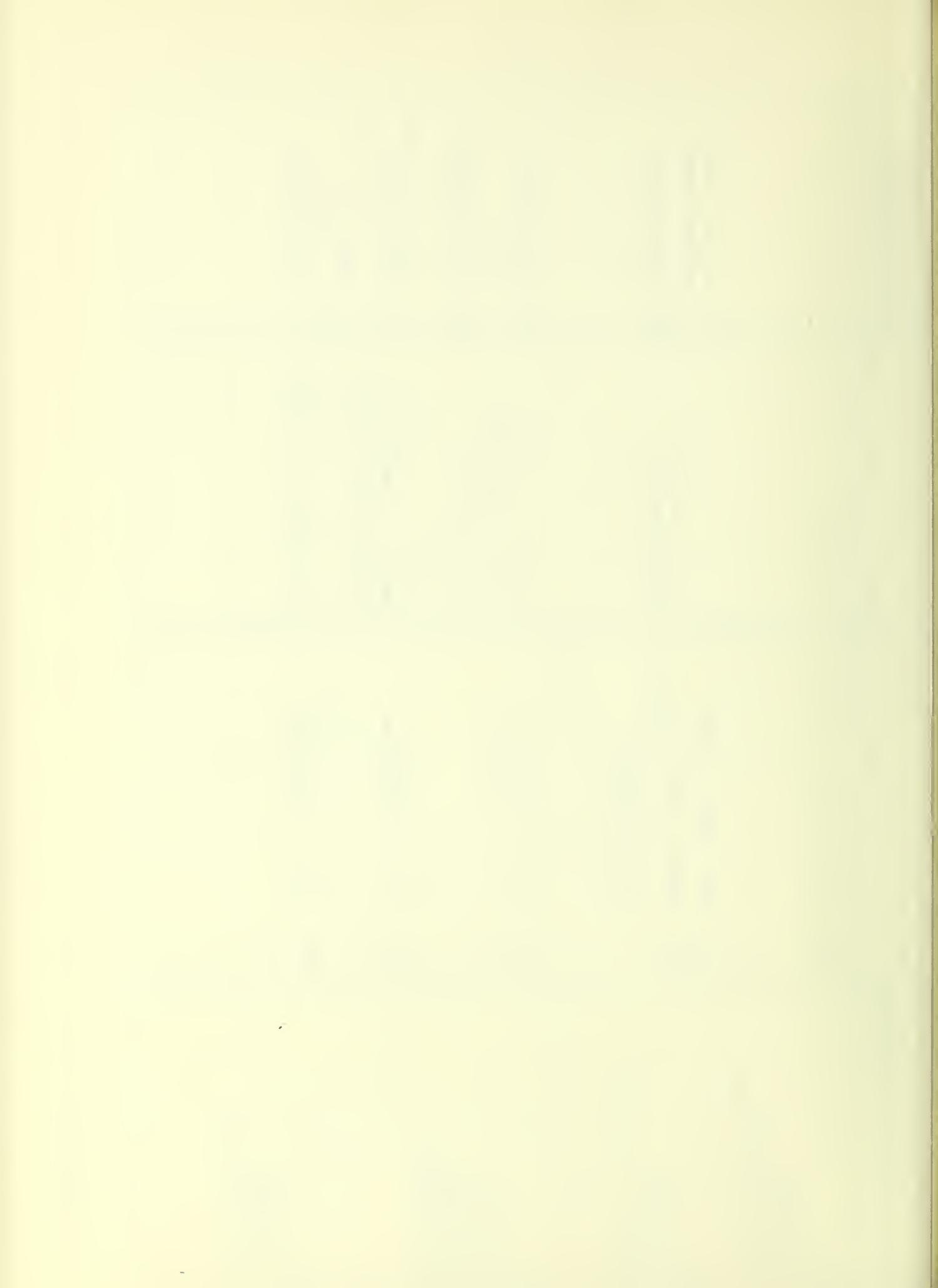
It is hoped that these charts will help in analyzing existing gaps in present methods of attempting to correct juvenile problems. Although this is primarily a youth services chart, the respondents' preferences are important in any future planning for the people.



Ranked Preference for Improvements according to respondents	Facilities & Areas now existing	Use of Facilities or Areas	Organizations with Juvenile Programs
<u>S4</u> Activities Playgrounds Police Protection	<u>S4</u> Olmsted Park Playground: 3.0 acres	Football: heavily used	
V2 Police Protection Activities House upkeep Clubs	V2 Housing Project tar lot: .03 acre V2 Jefferson Playground: 4.38 acres	Basketball: not heavily used Basketball Court, Bath House: heavily used	V2 Blessed Sacrament Church V2 St. Andrew Methodist Church V2 Jamaica Plain Neighborhood House
V1 Activities Police protection Facilities House upkeep			
V4A Activities Parental interest Police protection Clean & repair streets	V4A Olmsted Park Playground: 3.0 acres (open - unfenced) V4A Olmsted Park: 180 acres V4A Jefferson Playground: 4.38 acres	Football: heavily used Undeveloped Basketball & Bath House: heavily used	



Ranked Preference for Improvements according to respondents	Facilities & Areas now existing	Use of Facilities or Areas	Organizations with Juvenile Programs
V4B Activities Playgrounds Police protection Clean & repair streets	V4B Paul Gore Area: 0.74 acre	Undeveloped	
V3 Activities Playgrounds Theater Clean & repair streets	V3 Mozart Area: 0.9 acre V3 Lamartine & Boylston: tar lot; fenced in; busy intersection	Swings, basketball; heavily used by pre-school youths	V3 Boylston Congregational Church V3 Centre Street Baptist Church
V5 Activities Facilities Playgrounds House upkeep	V5 Green St. Playground: 1.5 acres	Wading Pool, storage building, basketball court. - Heavily used by pre-teens and teenagers	V5 First Baptist Church V5 Central Congregational Church
V6 Activities Playgrounds Facilities Police Protection	V5 Murphy Playground: 4.17 acres V6 Brookside at Cornwall: 1.32 acres	Fenced in - basketball, football, flooded for skating, shower facilities. - Poor maintenance Undeveloped - no facilities - vacant lot nearby	V5 Jamaica Plain High School Center V5 Curtis Hall V6 Our Lady of Lourdes Church



Ranked Preference for Improvements according to respondents	Facilities & Areas now existing	Use of Facilities or Areas	Organizations with Juvenile Programs
<u>W1A</u>			
Activities	<u>W1A</u> Arborway: 24 acres	Undeveloped	<u>W1A</u> Children's Museum
Facilities	<u>W1A</u> Arboretum: 223 acres	Undeveloped	<u>W1A</u> Curtis Hall
Playgrounds			<u>W1A-W2</u> St. Thomas Aquinas Church
House upkeep			
<u>W2</u>			
Activities			
Facilities			
Playgrounds			
Police protection	<u>W2</u> Franklin Park: 496 acres	Undeveloped	

Suggestions:

- 1) Utilize organizations that have older adult activities for potential leadership in youth programs.
- 2) Supervision of all existing facilities and activities is important.
- 3) Future development of areas that are undeveloped.
 - a) Be aware that any development may cause concentration of juvenile problems around that area.
- 4) Increase organizational activities.
- 5) Treat census tracts as units when attempting to correct problems.
 - a) This is reason that chart has combination of tracts in some blocks.



J A M A I C A P L A I N S T U D Y

PART IV

Section V

Classification of Problems

by

United Community Services
of Metropolitan Boston

Urban Development Department



CLASSIFICATION OF PROBLEMS

This is a classification of the problems that were evident as a result of the complete study and all investigative techniques involved. The problems are under the general categories of:

I. Lack of Communication and Cooperation

- (A) Apparent isolation of the respondents from their community.
- (B) Lack of knowledge as to who community leaders are.
- (C) Lack of knowledge about activities and organizations that are beneficial to teenagers.
- (D) There is a poor image of law enforcement officers, especially officers assigned to patrol car duty.
- (E) There is an apparent lack of communication between the clergy and Jamaica Plain residents regarding community problems.
- (F) Lack of coordinated program planning among the churches and agencies for teenagers of Jamaica Plain.

II. Teenage Problems *

- (A) Among the major concerns of the respondents regarding teenage problems are:
 1. Hanging on corners
 2. Use of foul language
 3. Drinking by minors
 4. Teens out late at night
 5. Increasing problems with pre-teens
- (B) There is a general fear among respondents that retaliation by teenagers can be expected if incidents involving teenagers are reported to the police.
- (C) Feeling among respondents that there is a need for more programs for pre-teens in Jamaica Plain.

III. Inter-Group Relations

- (A) Anxiety and fear that a major migration of Negroes into Jamaica Plain District is taking place, even though the facts do not warrant such feelings.

* (See maps 1-A thru 1-D, pages 11, 13, 15, & 17 in Part IV, Section IV)



IV. Housing

More than half of the respondents believe that the general housing quality of Jamaica Plain has drastically deteriorated in the last five years. This belief is not substantiated by the facts.

V. Public Recreation

- (A) Many complaints were made by the respondents regarding lack of adequate maintenance and supervision of present outdoor recreation facilities.
- (B) Indications from respondents of a need for adequate planning for future facilities.



